The Legislative Library of Saskatchewan

A History

by Christine MacDonald

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by
Christine MacDonald

Regina
Saskatchewan Legislative Library
1986

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Table of Contents

1. General History 1
2. Finances 30
3. Collection Development
    - General 38
    - Law 43
    - Government Documents 47
4. Archives Division 55
5. Space 68
6. Services
    - Reference 73
    - Newspaper Indexes 80
    - Publications 82
    - Book Ordering 83
    - Interlibrary Loan and Photocopying 85
    - Cataloguing and Allied Assistance to Government Agencies 87
7. Conclusion 90

Appendices
- I. Library Expenditures 91
- II. Library Employees 94

Picture Credits 100

Bibliography 107

Preface

This publication takes the story of the Legislative Library to the fiscal year 1984/85. Because of the nature of the Library a chronological treatment was suitable only to the first section, *General History*, the remainder being presented on a subject basis. References to the Legislative Librarians are almost entirely confined to their activities in and contributions to the Library and appear in the appropriate context. Gaps in the run of correspondence files, either because they did not survive as for the Territorial period, or later because of loss, were not a serious handicap. It is very unlikely that anything significant was missed. Sources such as Sessional Papers, annual reports, other materials listed in the Bibliography, and personal recollection were very adequate alternates.

Grateful acknowledgment should be given to the administration and staffs of the Library and of the Saskatchewan Archives Office in Regina for their friendliness and help in making material available, to Mrs. Mildred Babey of the Legislative Assembly Office for typing the first draft on her word-processor, to Mrs. Judy Brennan and Ms. Corleen Knuttila for assistance in preparing the manuscript for printing, and to the Legislative Librarian, Mrs. Marian Powell, for providing a comfortable and noise-free place in which to write. The photographs included in the history are the result of diligent searches by Archives Office staff in the historic photographs collection of that Office and of knowledgeable choice by Mrs. Powell.

Christine MacDonald
Regina

Introduction

Tales of pioneers are always intriguing. In a young province like Saskatchewan it is still possible for human memory to reach back to the early days and our beginnings are still very real. In Saskatchewan, the Legislative Library was the pioneering library enterprise. A sense of adventure must have imbued those early librarians with the dedication necessary to struggle with less than desirable accommodations, and frequent ill-timed moves, all the while providing the foundations for the library we have today.

More than in any other Saskatchewan library, those of us who have the privilege to contribute to this library live with and among history on a daily basis. The physical surroundings are part of the heritage-designated Legislative Building. No visit to the shelves can fail to surprise and delight with echoes from the past — copies of contemporary works presented to the library by early premiers of Saskatchewan; works written by Saskatchewan MLAs; presentation copies of publications such as war-time editions of books by Field Marshal Montgomery printed for private circulation in the British Army of the Rhine and presented to the Legislative Library by the Field

Marshal himself. Few days pass when one does not meet a visitor who fondly remembers his association with the library — sometimes as a paperboy delivering papers to the building in years past; sometimes as a participant in a family tradition of wedding pictures in the Reading Room; frequently as a researcher whose research needs in earlier times could be met locally only by Legislative Library collections; and often as a young parent bringing his children to see the "Confederation Table" remembered from an earlier youthful visit.

It is especially significant that this history should have been undertaken when it was. In 1982 when Mr. Speaker Brockelbank and Christine first discussed the project, a major review by a legislative committee to identify future library service to the Legislative Assembly had just been completed. Mr. Speaker Swan continued the commitment to the project when he assumed the speakership. At this critical period of renewal, Christine was able to give the modern library a sense of its past.

My own small part in this project has been most enjoyable. Working with Jean Goldie and Tim Novak of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, and Alan Mills of Photographic Services, I have had the pleasure of selecting the visual image of our past.

Marian J. Powell
Legislative Librarian

Chapter 1

General History

Saskatchewan's Legislative Library is by far the oldest library in the province. Its predecessor, the North-West Government Library, had its beginning in 1876 when Lieutenant Governor David Laird and his staff arrived in Fort Livingstone to establish Territorial government in the vast area of Northwest Canada. As part of his baggage, which along with his food and furniture was transported across the prairies by cart from Winnipeg, came a small collection of books — chiefly law texts and public documents. To these, additions were soon made as there is a record of expenditures for books and newspapers for the first fiscal year 1876-1877.

Although the formal term "library" should probably not be applied until the mid-eighties it was a working collection which moved with the administration in 1877 from Fort Livingstone, where the first meeting of the North-West Council had been held, to the intended capital, Battleford. Here the government and its "library" remained until early in 1883 when Regina was confirmed as the seat of government for the North-West Territories.

With that major change the Library's wanderings did not cease. It had its home in various rooms of the old Government Building on Dewdney Avenue, originally the Indian Office

The Library in the old North-West Government Building.

headquarters in the West, remaining there when in 1907 the rest of the government offices were moved downtown, mostly into rooms above the Regina Trading store on 12th Avenue. At the time its quarters consisted of an ill-lit room, about the size of a spacious dining room, with a kitchen-type table in a little room outside the lobby as a reading room. It shared the building with the Provincial Bacteriologist and his collection of animals held for experimental purposes, which along with some

The Library Reading Room set up for the first legislative session held in the Legislative Building, 1911.

of the activities attached to the position had predictable effects on the atmosphere. A better reading room was provided during the following year, a curtained corner supplying a dressing room for the Speaker and the Clerk of the Assembly. The next shift, two years later, took it from Dewdney Avenue, in a violent hurry to make room for the Ruthenian Teacher's Institute, to a small room eked out by parts of the engine and ventilating rooms in the basement of the Land Titles Building

on Victoria Avenue. Here it stayed until early in 1910 when it was moved by A.J. Campbell, drayman, for $21.25, into a temporary lodging in the still uncompleted Legislative Building, the first government agency to be located there. It is interesting to note that the Third Session of the second legislature of Saskatchewan re-assembled after the Christmas recess on January 17, 1911 in the new building in the Reading Room of the Legislative Library.

The final transfer into its permanent home was delayed by the cyclone of June 30, 1912. Although not in the direct path of the storm the Building was badly damaged. The contents of the library were scrambled into a confused mass of plaster, broken glass, wood, books, and papers on the floor and two large holes, twenty to thirty feet long, were knocked out of the walls of its present location. The damage done to the windows was irreparable, proving to be a source of great discomfort whenever winter winds blew from the north until 1982 when they were replaced.

Until the establishment of the Legislative Assembly in 1888 the Library was under the exclusive and personal control of the Lieutenant Governor. Its transformation from a "government library" to a "legislative library" did not come overnight. While in 1889 the Assembly set up a Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Library the Lieutenant Governor was still the active head of the executive government of the Territories and as such remained dominant in the administration of the Library for four more years. His involvement was so direct that in 1890 he was castigated by the *Toronto Mail* for making book purchases without the authority of the Legislature when he visited Boston in order to buy a private library as an addition to the Library's book stock, and finding the price too high, placed orders in Toronto and Bristol instead. But he was within his rights according to the rules of the Library which appear in its first printed catalogue published in 1891:

I. The library to be in the exclusive charge of the librarian, under instructions from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

II. No person, unless a Member of the Legislative Assembly, to be allowed to visit or remain in the library without His Honour the Lieutenant Governor's permission.

III. Books may be lent, from time to time, to such persons as His Honour the Lieutenant Governor may approve.
IV. Any person borrowing a book from the library must sign a blank form of application, to be supplied by the librarian, and a receipt in the register book.
V. Any borrower, not returning a book within the prescribed time, to be debarred all further privileges of the library.
VI. The full value of any book returned in a torn or mutilated condition to be paid by the borrower, who shall also be debarred all further privileges of the library.
VII. Books lent to members of the Legislative Assembly, during the Session, to be returned three days at least before the prorogation.
VIII. Not more than one book to be lent to any one person at the same time, except by special permission of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

The transfer of control of the Library from the Lieutenant Governor to the Assembly was set in motion by the Standing Committee's recommendation in its report to the House in 1892 "that the Executive Committee be requested to provide new rules for the conduct of the Library." The Executive Committee was composed of members of the Assembly having the confidence of that body, and although for the purposes of the Library the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker were included in it, with the approval of the Assembly in the 1893 Session of the new rules which placed the Library "in the exclusive charge of the librarian under instruction from the Executive Committee," the change-over was complete.

In the roster of those associated with the Library before the appointment in 1907 of John Hawkes as the first Legislative Librarian, two names stand out because of other minor notability — J.W. Powers, as author of the first history of Regina, and Mrs. Kate Simpson Hayes as the mistress of Nicholas Flood Davin, by whom she had a daughter, and the first woman journalist in Western Canada. Mr. Powers, who was clerk in charge from 1889 to 1891, prepared for Lieutenant Governor Royal the first written report on the Library. It was Mrs. Hayes, listed as librarian from 1891 to 1899, who compiled the 1891 catalogue. Others were H. Fisher who appeared as librarian for the North-West Government in the Dominion Auditor General's Report for 1886-1887, and

Kate Simpson Hayes, Clerk in charge of the Library, 1890-1898/99.

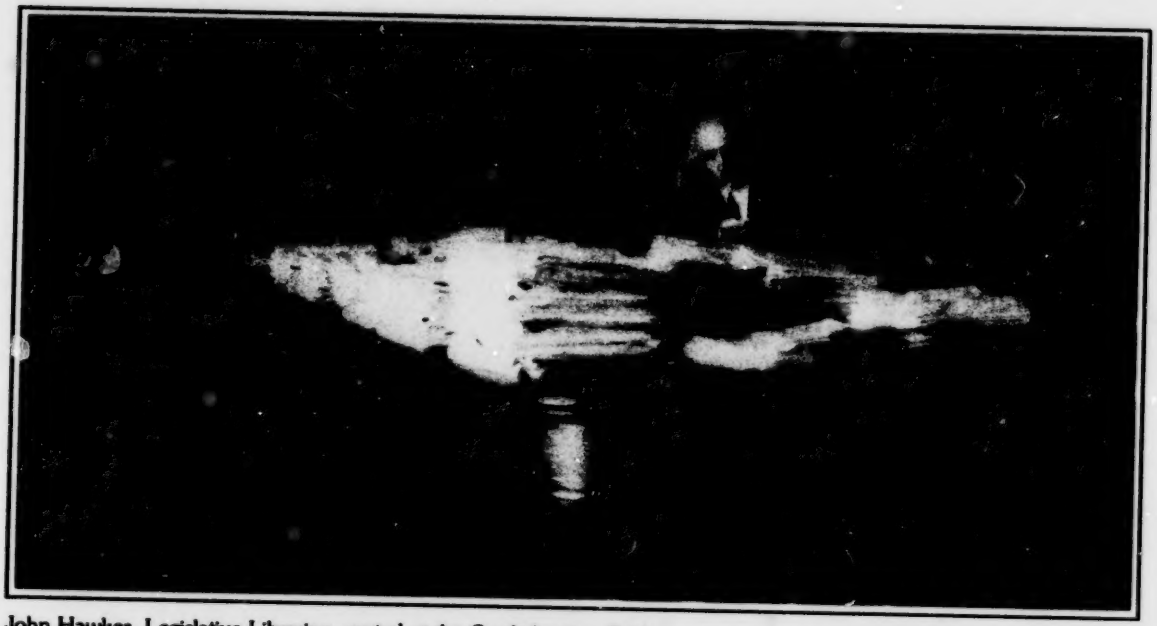
remained until 1889, and Mrs. E.H. Grover who was clerk in charge from 1900 to 1902. John Hawkes served as a clerk for a few months in 1899. During the years 1901-1907 when the Library was under the general direction of the Provincial Secretary, E.J. Wright, clerical assistance was given by two young men who later had a place in Saskatchewan's history, H.W. Laird (appointed to the Senate in 1917) and J.J. Smith (Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs from 1919 to 1945).

The rapid turnover of persons employed in the library, except for Mrs. Hayes, none of whom had training or experience as librarians, the title being applied to some of them by courtesy only,

had predictable effects on its management. In his report of October 1889 to the Lieutenant Governor, J.W. Powers complained about the state of the Library on his arrival there in July: "On examination I found every shelf 'literally stuffed' with volumes, very many of which were utterly useless, whether as duplicates, or antiquated records of a uninteresting nature. Valuable legal and miscellaneous books being received daily had in consequence to take any hole or corner that offered a resting place... No proper catalogue existed and consequently a *blind hunt* would, in a large number of cases, be instituted in order to find a law book." He then proceeded to relate the measures he had taken to remedy the situation. Again, in 1906, E.J. Wright wrote to J.A. Calder, the Minister of Education, "On taking charge of the Library in 1901 I found that so many systems had been evolved by the various persons employed as librarians that the result was chaos and that it was imperative to adopt some system of classification based on the practical experience of librarians." The result was the adoption of the Dewey system of classification.

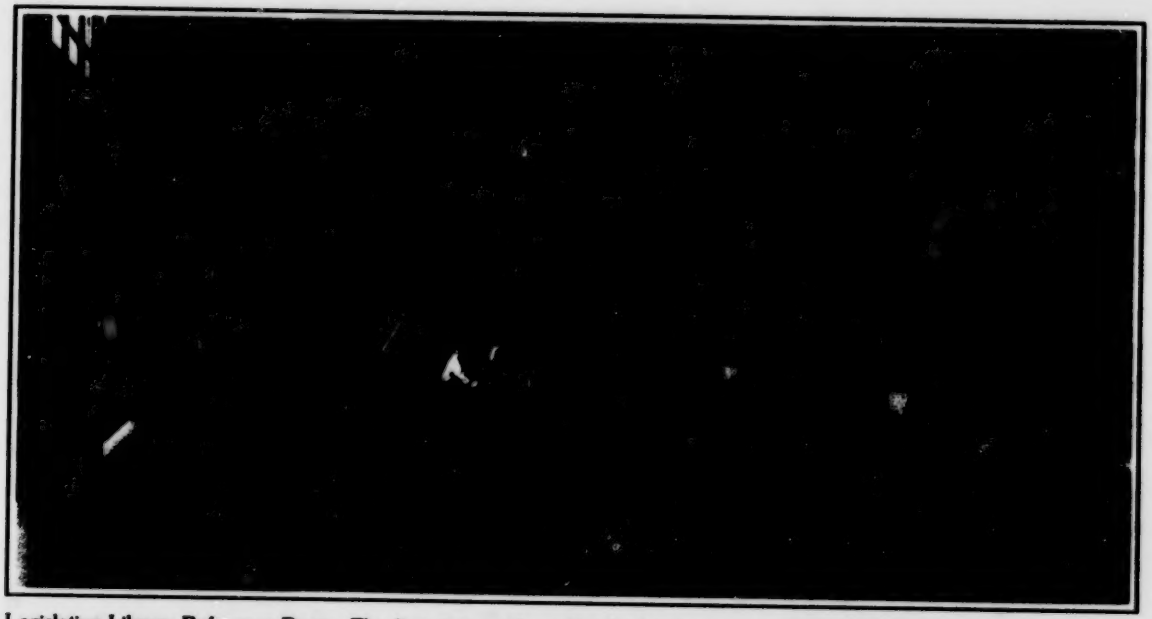
When the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created in 1905 the Territorial Legislative Library remained in Regina and became the Legislative Library of Saskatchewan. From 1906, operating under the *Rules and Procedures of the Legislative Assembly* established during the first provincial session, until 1981, it was under the control of the Speaker while the Legislature was in session, at other times under the Premier as President of the Council. Initially, for a few years, the Premier's overview must have been nominal because most of the Librarian's reports, other than the annual reports to the Speaker and requests by him and for him for travelling expenses, were directed to J.A. Calder, as Commissioner, then Minister of Education. Under the new Rules resulting from the revisions made to *The Legislative Assembly Act* at the 1980-81 session, authorized to take effect on the first sitting day of the following session (November 26, 1981), year-round control of the library passed to the Speaker.

John Hawkes was appointed as the first Legislative Librarian in October 1907. He had no training as a librarian, much of his previous working life having been in the newspaper business and



John Hawkes, Legislative Librarian, seated at the Confederation Table.

his experience in a library limited to the few months spent in the Territorial Library in 1899. Nevertheless he was determined to set the Library on a sound foundation. The conditions under which he worked, the three moves of the Library and the lack of assistance during the first seven years, followed by the havoc caused by the cyclone, meant that he could make little headway during that period. Soon after his appointment he had written to all the legislative librarians in



Legislative Library Reference Room. The first picture taken after the books were in place, 1913. Included in the photograph: John Hawkes, R. W. Shannon, J. P. Runciman, Mrs. H. B. Young, Thora Paulson and W. H. Munroe.

Canada requesting copies of their catalogues, if printed, with a view to compilation of a catalogue for his library and no doubt as an aid to book selection, but had been forced to devote his time to coping with the physical disruptions. Following the move to the Legislative Building the process of planning for the Library's permanent quarters could begin in earnest. In April 1911, J.W. McLeod,

Clerk of the Executive Council, wrote to J.A. Calder requesting two months leave of absence for Mr. Hawkes "in order that he may make inquiries concerning libraries in Eastern Canada and England." The trip to England did not take place but in his report to the Legislature in November 1912 Hawkes described his visits to the Ontario Legislative Library and the Toronto "Reference Library", gratefully acknowledging the assistance of their head Librarians, Avern Pardoe and George Locke. Again in 1913 he visited the two Toronto libraries as well as the Newberry and Crerar Libraries in Chicago and the State Library of Wisconsin, his expenses being kept to just slightly more than the $150 issued to him as an advance. There was a considerable difference in scope between these libraries and the Saskatchewan Legislative Library, even as it might possibly be in the future, the Chicago institutions having staffs of seventy, but the ambitions of both Hawkes and the Government were obviously high.

John Hawkes believed the original plans devised for the new library quarters by the architects of the Legislative Building unimaginative, ignoring the artistic proportions and the long sweep of the two rooms — the floor of the "book room" to be occupied by stacks running transversely to a corridor on the north side by the windows. He asked representatives of two firms specializing in library fittings to submit plans which proved to be equally unsatisfactory, they also "simply provided for stacks squatting on the floor." The mass of information collected about other libraries and reading rooms, including a large number of photographs, gave no help, none of them applying to "our own long, graceful suite." Finally Dr. Locke, considered to be the foremost expert in Canada on library fittings and furniture, was asked by the Government to advise. His detailed recommendations which left "the whole vista of the rooms open to the eye" were approved by the Assembly's Library Committee in January 1913. While for many years the floor of the "library proper" was kept free of bookstacks, too empty a prospect from a contemporary point of view even if no longer practicable, the "vista" has been preserved to this day.

Steel stacks were installed along the walls of the "book room" and its gallery by Snead and Co. of Jersey City, the work being completed by the day the House met for its fall session, November 6, 1913. The bill was $5,375.

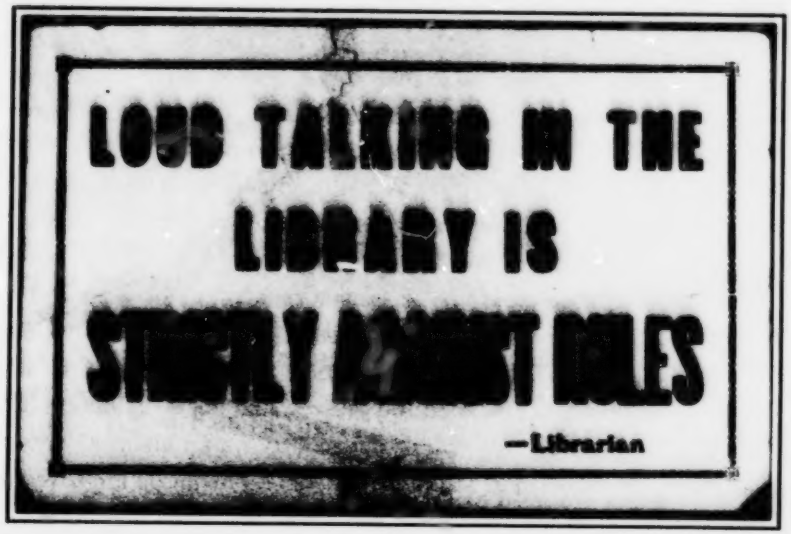
Mr. Hawkes' pride in the Library, once the fittings and furnishings had been installed, was bolstered by appreciative remarks by many visitors. In his annual report of 1915 he declared, "A member of the Dominion House stated that he had been in all the Legislative Libraries in Canada and that the Saskatchewan library excelled them all." Particular points of interest were the marble floors of the gallery and the staircases leading to it and their highly polished brass railings, and the fireplace in the reading room. The displays of flowering and foliage plants supplied by George Watt, the first government gardener, and by his successors, gave and continue to give much pleasure.

All was not perfect in Eden however. Inevitably, expressions of some dissatisfaction were not long delayed. "Terrific draughts caused by loose window casings," the winter complaint of staff who had "frequently to work in their caps and overcoats", prompted an indignant letter by Mr. Hawkes in 1917 to the Deputy Minister of Public Works, and after an unsatisfactory reply, a threat that he would lay the matter before the Premier and the Minister of Education if there were any further delays in rectifying the problem. It was a perennial complaint which was not resolved until the installation of new windows throughout the Legislative Building in the early eighties.

Poor lighting was another cause of discontent, not surprising to anyone who has glanced at an early photograph of the Library. In 1921 the Librarian wrote to A.P. McNab, the Minister of Public Works, requesting "something more artistic than the present little bulbs" although all he was then pressing for was such improvement as "will enable the staff on winter afternoons to distinguish book titles on the shelves." He went on to say that "the lighting might be improved if only from the point of view of appearance, as the present lights have a very mean and poverty-stricken look." Improvement occurred by fits and starts over the years, the chief innovation being the installation of

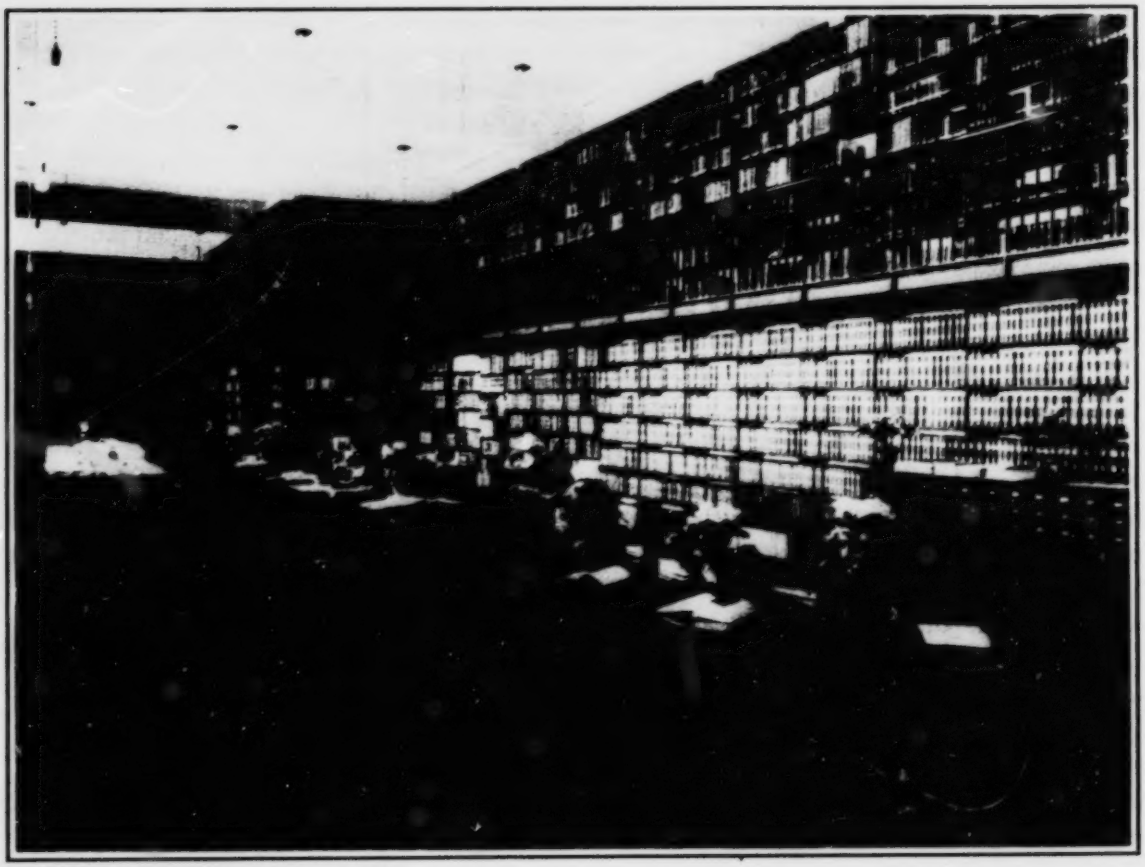
mercury lights in the reference area during the redecorating of the Library in 1955. Close to the ideal was accomplished in 1983.

Frivolous use of the Library was not encouraged by Mr. Hawkes, "life is real, life is earnest" appearing to be his motto. In an article on the library in the *Public Service Monthly* in 1916 he pronounced, "be it known from the start that a government library is first and foremost a business institution organized to do certain definite work. It is in no sense a library for the entertainment of people who want to pass away an idle hour over some book which happens to stimulate their



curiosity." Civil servants in the reading room were a particular problem. "I had considerable trouble creating the appropriate atmosphere for a library," he reported to the Minister. "With three or four thousand members of the Civil Service, many of whom started with the notion that the library was a convenient lunch room rendezvous, lounging place and smoking room, it took a little management to bring about the condition which now prevails." Previously there had been a little controversy with H. Bettschen, the Secretary of the Saskatchewan Civil Service Association which at that time had its office in the Legislative Building. Magazines which the Association had provided for its members in its reading room had been disappearing so during Mr. Hawkes' absence at the Coast, Mr. Bettschen donated them for use in the Library. Complaints having been made by a few officials about conversation seemingly thereby engendered in the Library reading room, an irritated letter of protest was dispatched by the Librarian on his return, prompting the following reply (in part): "I am in receipt of your letter with reference to papers of the Civil Service Association being placed in the Library. When we decided to approach you regarding this matter it was not with the intention of attempting to desecrate the sacred precincts of the Library. Far from it! We, the officers of the Association, know full well that the Library is not a place in which to place a bunch of trained gymnasts to turn hand springs over the books and indulge in loud conversations thereby causing much discomfort to the readers who go into the library rooms to read quietly... The real intention was to get these very interesting publications and hand them over to the Library..."

"I think your long experience with loud mouthed people would go to show that they are the very ones who don't care to educate themselves along any particular line of thought. I am of the opinion that these very people would not care to go into the reading room because they cannot exercise their lungs sufficiently. I have spent considerable time in the Carnegie Library in Regina and in your Library and have never heard anyone indulging in loud conversation. In fact, at all times a graveyard silence has reigned supreme." Bettschen thereupon offered to remove the offending periodicals but the mollified Librarian wrote: "With regard to the talking in the Library, I



Legislative Library Reference Room 1925.

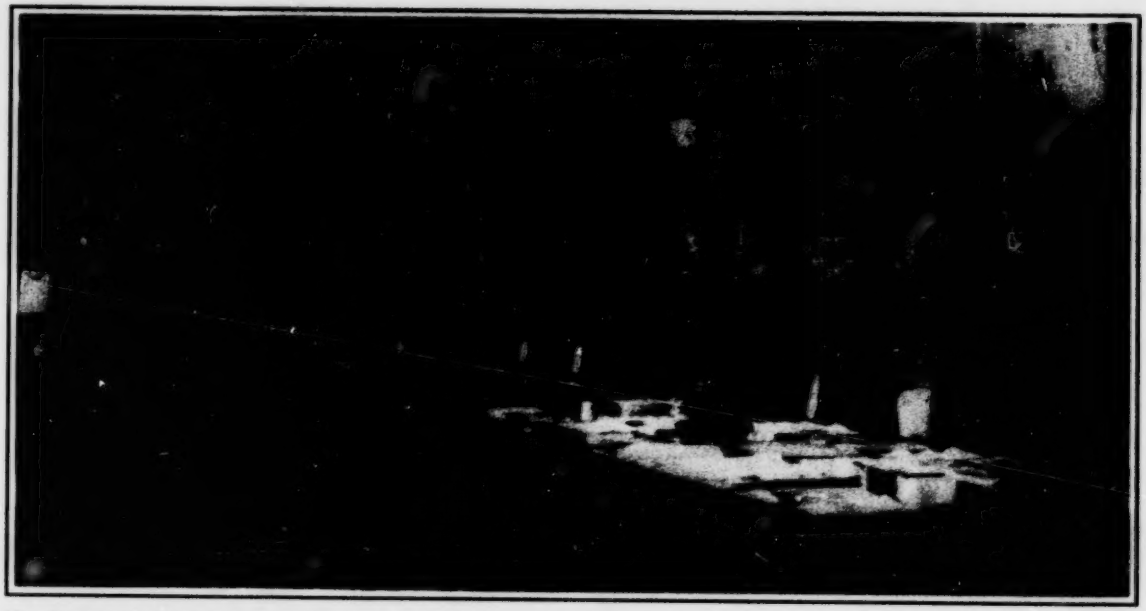
have seen to it in the past, that the 'graveyard silence'...did reign in the reading-room," and accepted the periodicals with appreciation and an apology. "I repeat that this Library within the restrictions of its real objects is only too anxious to be at the disposal of the service. I regret very much that I should have misunderstood your verbal application in the way I evidently have done."

In spite of Mr. Hawkes' overview and that of the Assistant Librarian, W.H. Munro, the reading room evidently continued as a refuge from the rigours of work for some civil servants. In 1919 a memo arrived from G.A. Mantle, Clerk of the Assembly, to Mr. Munro stating that "it has been decided that...members of the civil service shall not be allowed the use of the reading room of the Library except during the lunch hour or for reference purposes in connection with their departmental work...and on no occasions is the Library to be used for the purpose of viewing any proceedings which may be taking place outside the Building." Surveillance by the Public Service Commission of its charges must have been considerably closer in past days, Mr. Mantle's decree being duplicated in a memo from the Commissioner in 1922 and some years later a complaint arriving from the Commission about civil servants using the library phones for private calls, a practice not unknown in much more recent times!

Almost from the beginning the reading room served more than one purpose, the first being what the name implies, but also as a display area and as a location for receptions and official events. As early as 1916 an antique library table was loaned by a Mrs. Malcolm Ross, perhaps with the additional motive of safe-keeping during the absence of her husband, Major Ross, on overseas service in the army. During the early years there were many gifts from various donors such as Indian beadwork, a sword, and a collection of rare coins, not too appropriate for the Library but probably placed there in the absence of any other suitable place for deposit. These were fortunately transferred to the Provincial Museum in 1936. A bizarre short-term inhabitant in the nineteen-twenties was a stuffed goat still remembered by a few people as a designated meeting-place. "Sgt. Bill" had been the mascot of the Fifth Battalion, remaining with it in France from 1915 to 1918.

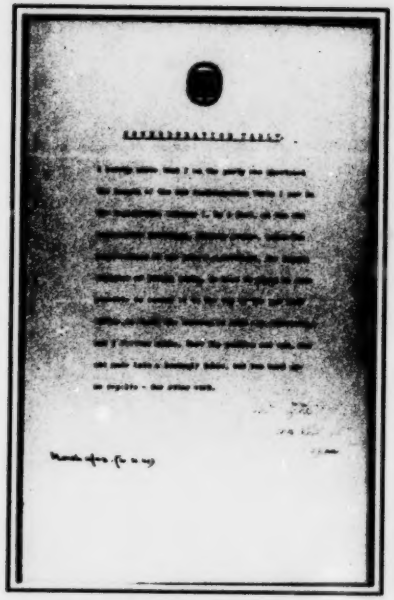
"Sergeant Bill" mascot for the 5th Canadian Battalion (Western Cavalry).

Originally destined, after a peaceful death in his original hometown, Broadview, for Saskatchewan's proposed War Memorial Museum, he was displayed in the Regina Plains Historical Museum and finally returned to Broadview. In 1933, W.C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture, who had been chairman of the Economics and Finance Committee of the World's Grain Conference, presented a large mural painting by the well-known Saskatchewan artist, A.F. Kenderdine, which had been on a

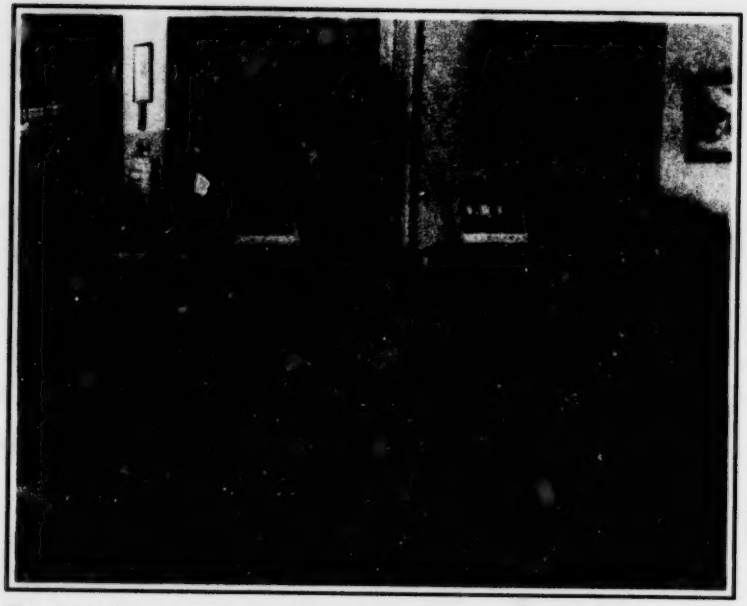


The Reading Room of the Legislative Library, 1947. The Kenderdine mural appears over the doorway.

wall of the World's Grain Building. This remained for many years on the upper panel separating the reading room from the rest of the Library. Later gifts, among many which remain in the reading room, include two Speakers' chairs, one used by A.B. Gillis in the days when the Speaker was expected to take his chair with him when he left the position, and the other used for many years in the Chamber, Walter Scott's desk (donated by his nephew) and later his oak roll-top filing cabinet,



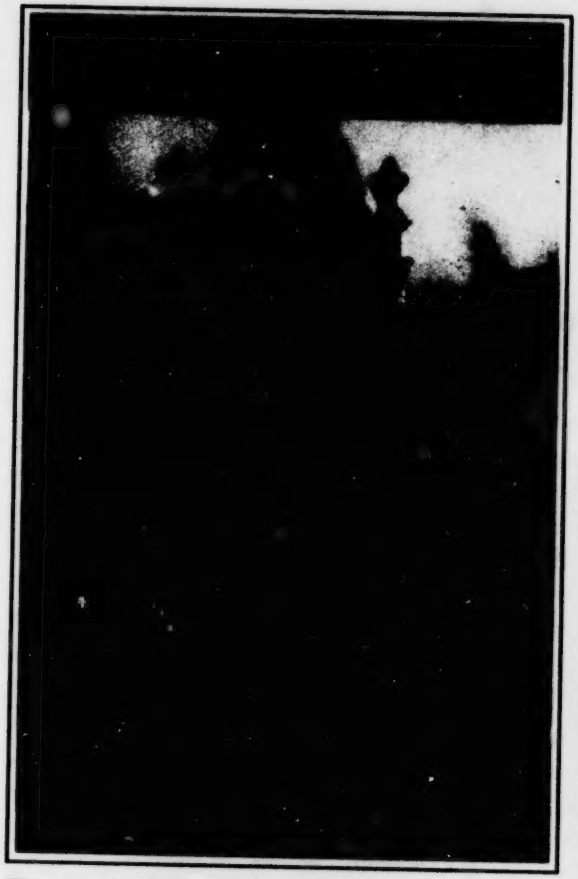
Affidavit regarding Confederation Table.



The Confederation Table, Legislative Library Reading Room, 1956.

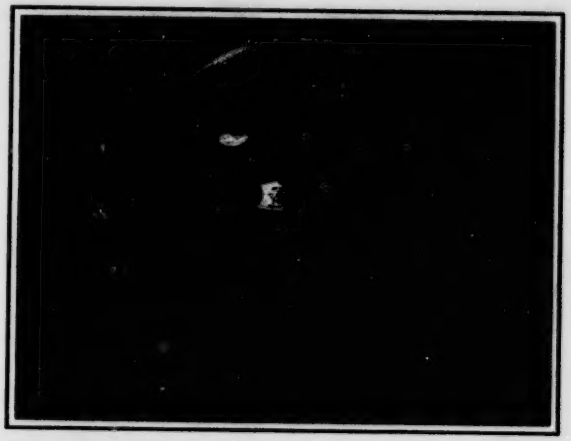
and an antique silver ink stand which had been given to his maternal grandfather in 1867, presented by M.J. Coldwell's will to the people of Saskatchewan for display in the Library.

The most famous "artifact" in the reading room is, of course, the so-called "Confederation Table" which may have been used by the Fathers of Confederation at the Quebec Conference in 1864. The certainty is that it was used by the Privy Council at Ottawa after the government moved



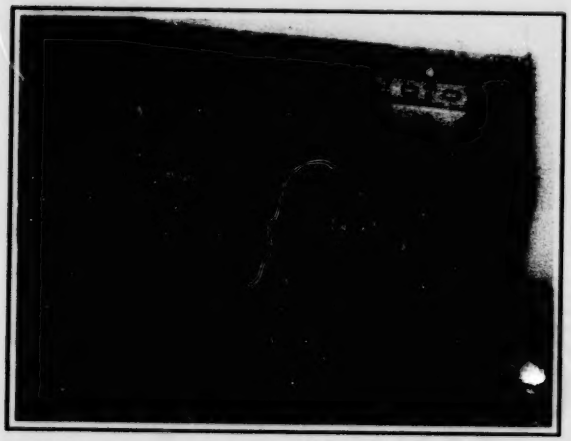
Chair used by Speaker Gillis, 1903-1905.

Chair used by several Speakers in the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly.



Antique silver ink stand presented by the Hon. M. J. Coldwell.

Wood craftsman's tools belonging to Thomas Middleton Pryde used for the carving in the Legislative Chamber.

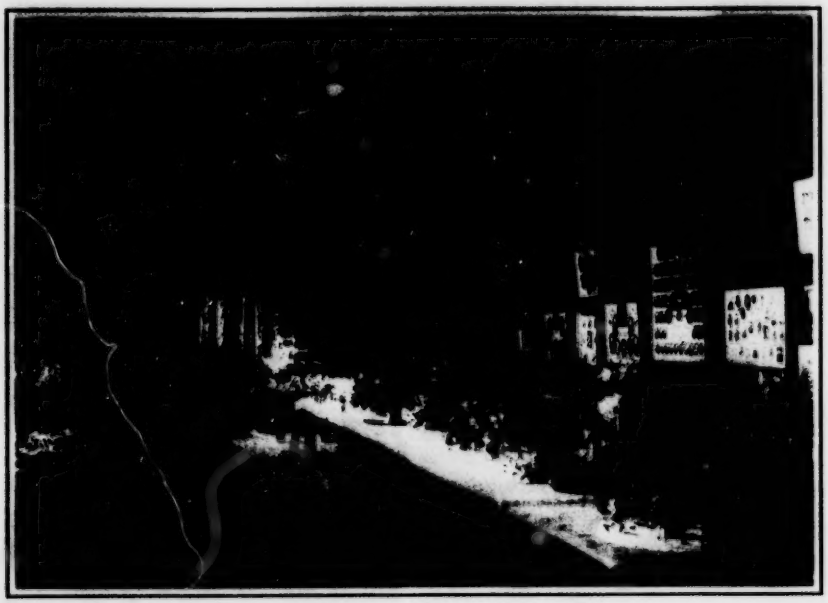


Desk belonging to Saskatchewan's first Premier, Walter Scott.

Ashes and embers from the House of Commons, London, the result of enemy action 1940.

there in 1865, having probably been among the furnishings moved from Quebec at that time. During the period 1883-1892, at the request of Lieutenant Governor Dewdney, it was brought to Regina where it was used in the offices of the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories until 1896. By 1908 it had become the House Table of the Legislative Assembly and remained as such until it was placed in the custody of the Legislative Library in 1914. Its full story, from which the above has been taken, written by Allan Turner, appears in the Winter 1957 issue of *Saskatchewan History* (v.10, no. 1).

Although the reading room had previously been used for 'numberless' receptions or similar occasions, the first recorded mention in the Library's files of an official function held there was in the form of a protest. In October 1924 Mr. Hawkes wrote to Premier Dunning complaining that it had been dismantled for a Department of Agriculture function without previous notice to the Library. The Premier responded quickly that the Library must not be used thus without the Librarian's consent. During the twenties and early thirties several of the Saskatchewan Government Horticultural Society's annual flower and vegetable shows were held in the Library. Many receptions and teas followed, some recurring and some for special occasions, both official and unofficial. Until the early seventies yearly receptions following the opening of the Legislature were held there and, for a number of years, New Year's Day receptions for the public. In the unofficial category are the afternoon teas associated with the annual Canada Cord presentations of the Girl Guides and the receptions connected with the Older Boys' Parliament and its successor, the Saskatchewan Youth Parliament (perhaps with the ancestor of both, the Tuxis Boys' Parliament) when its sessions have been held, as they mostly have been, in the Legislative Chamber. Examples of special occasion functions of the official variety have included the receptions held during visits of Princess Alexandra and of Prime Minister Trudeau in 1969, and Governor Generals Leger and Schreyer, the unveiling of official portraits, the presentation of the official flag and standard of the Lieutenant Governor, and morning coffee parties for visiting parliamentarians.



Reading Room set up for the Civil Servants' Flower Show, 1923.

For two periods, each lasting a few years, the Legislative Librarian was responsible for the only rural library services provided at the time. These were, first, the Travelling Libraries and later, the Open Shelf Library. Under the Travelling Libraries scheme, which began operating in 1915, boxes of books for recreational reading were loaned to groups or communities in rural areas beyond the bounds of any organized library, one member of which had agreed to act as custodian. These were

The Hon. L. F. McIntosh and *Prince Albert Daily Herald* carrier boys gathered around the Confederation Table during a tour of the Legislative Building, April 1959.

sent prepaid, the recipients paying the return freight or express charges. The Open Shelf Library, established in 1920, provided non-fiction books by mail.

According to the original plan the Travelling Libraries project was to be administered by the Provincial Secretary's Office but John Hawkes played an active part from the beginning.

Throughout 1913 he wrote to all of the many State Library Commissions or similar bodies which sponsored such a system seeking 'ways and means' information. During that year he visited Toronto and Madison, Wisconsin, on the same quest. The Travelling Libraries were placed directly under the Legislative Librarian in May 1914, as was the Open Shelf Library later. Although in 1913 Mr. Hawkes had recommended to Walter Scott, then both Premier and Minister of Education, a postal library of the Open Shelf type, it was not set up until 1920, becoming fully operational in 1922. Both Travelling and Open Shelf Libraries were transferred to the Bureau of Publications in 1922.

The association of the Legislative Library with these two services began again to a small degree in 1934 when the Commissioner of the Bureau of Publications was appointed Legislative Librarian, the Travelling and Open Shelf Libraries remaining under his administration. The Assistant Legislative Librarian's role was confined to the Legislative Library. In a general re-organization of government library services which occurred after the formation of a new government in 1944 the Assistant Legislative Librarian was appointed on July 21 as Provincial Librarian, a position which incorporated that of the Legislative Librarian, and the responsibility for the administration of the Travelling Libraries and the Open Shelf Library, the name of which was changed to the Public Information Library in 1945. The latter two libraries became divisions of the Provincial Library on its establishment as a separate entity in 1953.

After his long period of service as Legislative Librarian, John Hawkes retired in August 1927. Although almost 78 years of age he was not happy with the prospect of forthcoming freedom. In the previous year, when informed that superannuation was approaching, he wrote that his acceptance of the position in October 1907, after a year's urging, was on the basis of a life appointment, it's "final attraction". Compulsory retirement, he complained, would mean his "last days apparently will be passed in a state of comparative penury." It is hoped this gloomy forecast did not come true. Mr. Hawkes was succeeded in the position by the following individuals.

November 1927-1930
William F. Kerr (formerly Editor of Regina *Leader*, 1902-1920 and Minister of Natural Resources 1935-1944)

May 15, 1930-1932
John W. Reid (formerly King's Printer, 1913-1930)

May 15, 1930-1932
Mrs. Austin (Jessie R.) Bothwell (Assistant and Acting Librarian)

May 1, 1932-1934
Mrs. Austin Bothwell

October 29, 1934-1944
Samuel J. Latta (formerly Minister of Education and other portfolios)

July 21, 1944-1951
Mrs. Austin Bothwell (also Provincial Librarian)

1951-1964
John H. Archer (also Provincial Archivist, 1957-1964)

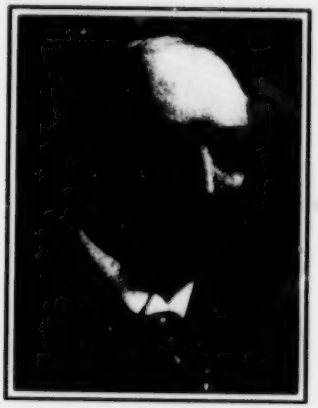
July 1964-1966
Allan R. Turner (Acting)

July 1966-June 1971
Leonard Gottselig

September 1973-1982
Christine MacDonald (Assistant 1966-August 1973)

May 1982-
Mrs. Marian J. Powell

Specific mention of long-term employees only is possible. The first of these was W.H. Munro who, after part-time work as a sessional clerk for the Legislative Assembly in 1908 and 1909, served from 1910 until 1927. As assistant librarian for much of this time, he carried the responsibility for the Library's functioning during the many periods when Mr. Hawkes was absent because of illness (including quarantine for diphtheria — an interesting note from today's point of view). Others were: Donald Morrison, clerk, 1914 to 1942; Lucy Rimmer, reference librarian and (from 1944) assistant librarian, 1926-1966; Annabelle Morrison, newspaper indexer and circulation clerk, 1941 to 1976; Laura Couch, clerk typist and book-order clerk, 1946 to 1969; John Todd, clerk in charge of Stack Area and microfilm camera operator, 1948-1961; Vernon Lamb, clerk in charge of the Stack Area, 1967-1984. All made very significant contributions to the work and welfare of the Library.

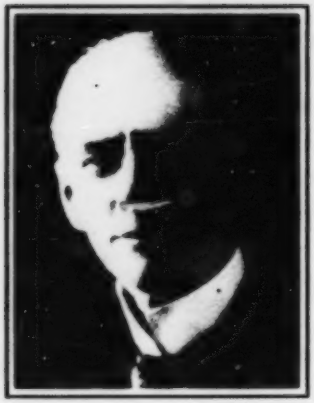


John Hawkes, Legislative Librarian, 1907-1929.

William F. Kerr, Legislative Librarian, 1929-1930.

J. W. Reid, Legislative Librarian, 1930-1931.

Mrs. Austin Bothwell, Legislative Librarian, 1932-1934, 1944-1951.

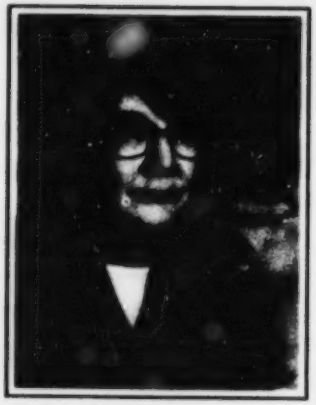


Samuel J. Latta, Legislative Librarian, 1934-1944.

John H. Archer, Legislative Librarian, 1951-1964.

Allan R. Turner, Acting Legislative Librarian, 1964-1966.

Leonard Gottselig, Legislative Librarian, 1966-1971.



Christine MacDonald, Legislative Librarian, 1973-1982.

Marian J. Powell, Legislative Librarian, 1982-

Chapter 2

Finances

An overabundance of funds was never a problem for the Legislative Library as the statements in Appendix I would indicate. Reports of the not surprisingly small expenditures during the Territorial period appeared in the Dominion Public Accounts for the fiscal years 1876/77 to 1878/79 and in the Auditor General's Reports from 1879/80 to 1895/96, then scattered in the North-West Territories Public Accounts from 1896/97 to 1901, with limited or no information noted thereafter until the first issue of the province's Public Accounts for 1906/1907.

John Hawkes' appointment as Legislative Librarian did not initially give him full control of the library's spending. In 1909 he wrote to J.A. Calder, the Minister of Education, listing a number of books, mostly Western Canadiana, the earliest dated 1847 and the most expensive costing $4.00, which he suggested should be "passed to the Provincial Secretary's Department to be dealt with according to the state of the appropriation."

There were three periods during which the Library's budget was cut to the barest minimum — the obvious ones of the two World Wars and the Depression years. Mr. Hawkes' annual report, presented December 1918, contains the first recorded plea for more generous funding: "I

respectfully submit the time has arrived for a forward movement in book purchasing and that we should no longer be compelled to decline desirable purchases for lack of funding. When the work was still woefully incomplete the building process had to be slowed down owing to financial conditions and much yet remains to be done..." A comparison (it was not the last) with the British Columbia Legislative Library's happier general financial state, its staffing and salary schedule, followed and the complaint that "[there is] no margin for extension or to take advantage of any bargain that might be offered, such as sets relating to the legal section, many of which cannot be offered a second time because of their scarcity."

Aside from a few very brief and generalized references, these were the only written or printed comments which appear to survive, until relatively recent years, about the Library's finances or financial management.

With the reorganization of government library services in 1944 already mentioned and the ending of World War II, as might be expected there was a fairly substantial increase in spending which began with the fiscal year 1947/48. The yearly increases which followed, with a few fluctuations, did not mean the Library was becoming affluent. Its appropriation consistently lagged behind that of its Manitoba and British Columbia counterparts, and after 1972, to that of Alberta also. One should bear in mind, of course, the extenuating differences in the population bases and the consequent overall financial positions of the four Western provinces. From the mid-seventies it was necessary for the Librarian to dispatch yearly memoranda to the Budget Bureau or Treasury Board demonstrating how inflationary pressures, particularly with respect to the purchase of books and subscriptions, the Librarian's tools, would make it impossible for the Library to restrict itself to the prescribed percentage increases allowed for the budgets of the oncoming year if it were to keep to an acceptable standard of service. Fortunately some accommodation was always given.

In the spring session of 1981 two special committee reports were presented to the Legislative Assembly, both bearing on the financing, administration and operations of the Library. The first was

the *Report of the Special Committee on the Review of Rules and Procedures of the Legislative Assembly*. With its adoption the Library became, like the Assembly Office, a permanent branch of the Legislative Assembly, responsible year-round to the Speaker through the Board of Internal Economy which makes the final decisions about budget, appointment of the Legislative Librarian and staff, and administrative policies. The second was the *Report of the Special Committee on the Review of the Legislative Library* which resulted in a large increase in funds for the Library. This degree of financial support has continued, making possible implementation of the recommendations of the Report.

Recommendations involving the maior part of the increases in expenditure included the provision of a computer-based on-line information retrieval system, the adoption of the CODOC system of handling government publications, the expanded purchase and use of microforms and the equipment necessitated by the foregoing, the employment of additional staff and expansion of the budget for library materials (books, periodicals, newspapers, looseleaf services, in addition to microforms).

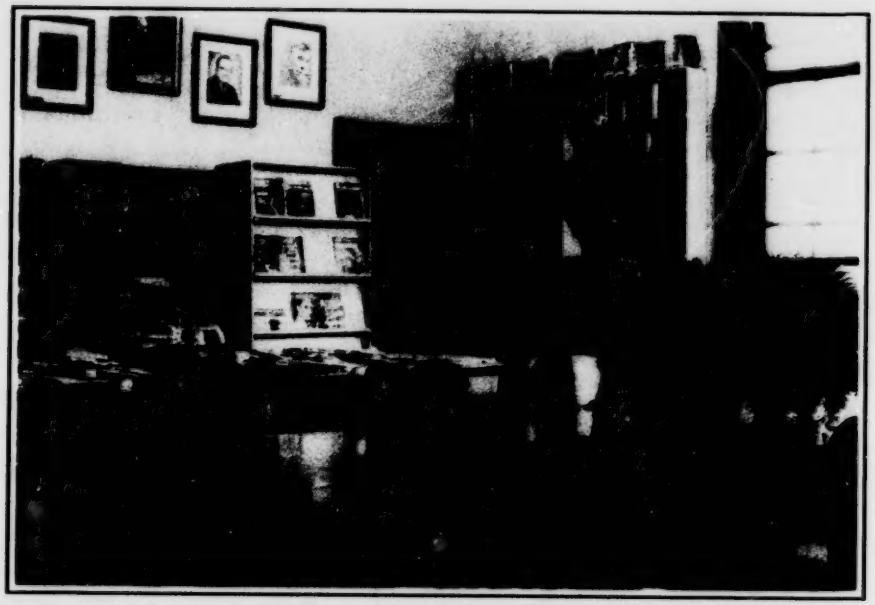
Implementation of the on-line information system began with the installation of a Datacom 1200 terminal on July 29, 1982 and the signing of contracts with five major database suppliers which permit access to a wide variety of on-line files.

In February 1983 the Library signed an agreement with the University of Guelph for the lease of the CODOC programme for an automated listing of government publications. In October 1983 the on-line data entry system became fully established with SaskComp providing the computer facility.

The government documents collection (except for the U.S. documents, after a comprehensive exchange agreement was entered into) had been well catalogued, the Library being one of the few in Canada which gave them full cataloguing treatment. Aside from off-site materials, they were quickly accessible. The quality of the collection had been attested to by the Pross Report of 1972

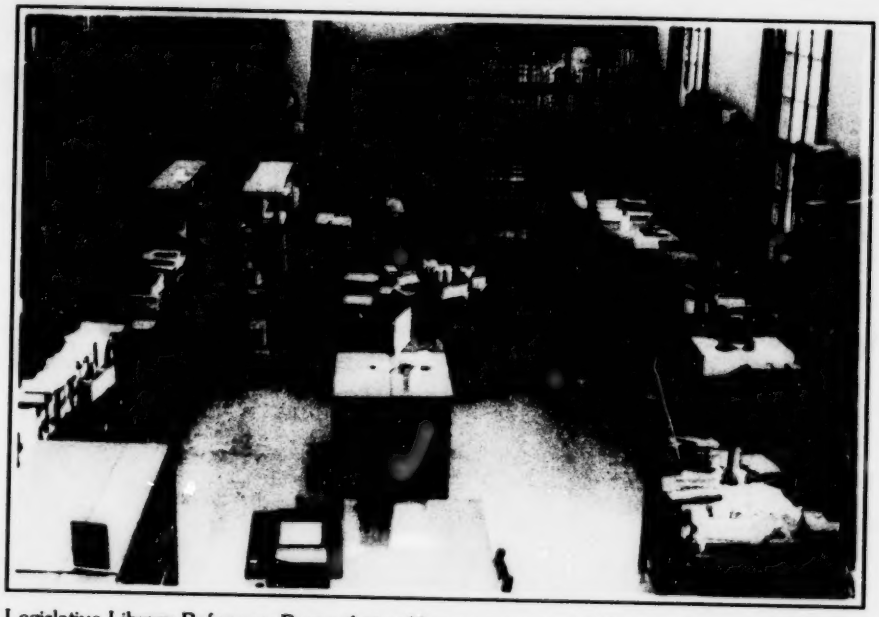
Temporary reading room established during renovation of the Legislative Library Reading Room, 1983.

which had given it "top rating" and confirmed the ranking of the cataloguing. Neither had deteriorated in the intervening years. But the move to computerization of such materials had become general, the CODOC system having been adopted as the most effective by many libraries — university, public and legislative. It was considered that a computer-based system provided for less time-consuming processing which could be done by library technicians, would permit and



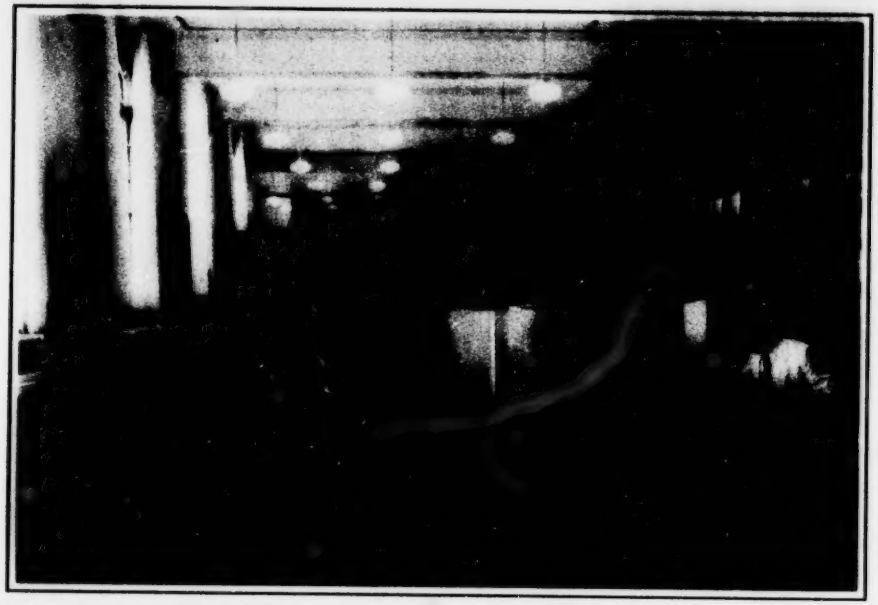
Temporary reading room looking toward Library Reference Room, 1983.

require an inventory which in turn would facilitate weeding, make circulation easier, allow more immediate access to newly acquired documents, and in this Library permit inclusion of the U.S. documents collection which formerly had been accessible chiefly through the inevitably long-delayed Superintendent of Documents indexes.



Legislative Library Reference Room during library renovation, with main entrance to Reading Room closed off, 1983.

Increased staff made possible the implementation of a recommendation for longer hours of service during legislative sessions. Beginning with the fall session of 1983 the Library has been open from 8:30 a.m. until 10 p.m. from Monday to Thursday during session whereas formerly its evening hours of service were confined to evening sittings of the Legislature.



Library Reference Room after completion of renovation, 1985.

Preservation of the historic nature of the reading room and its enhancement "by appropriate items of cultural interest, historical materials and other documents important to Saskatchewan" was a recommendation which basically did not entail library expenditure. This directive had special significance because of the impending renovation of the Library and previous suggestions that it might be converted to a 'Members only' reading room, to an expanded working (reference) area or

even to additional accommodation for stacks. Fundamentally this recommendation has been met although the reading room has taken on a more functional aspect since the renovation with the installation of new periodical racks, cabinets for microfilm runs of Saskatchewan newspapers and microform/microfilm readers. New window draperies, lighting fixtures and carpeting, beautiful refinishing of the 1912 oak tables, a leather couch formerly belonging to the Cabinet room and a matching comfortable chair in front of the fireplace have all added to the attractiveness of the room, the proportions of which are pleasing, even when empty. The reading room has always been a show place for visitors and continues to be so.

Renovation of the entire second floor area, part of the long-term renovation program within the Legislative Building which began in August 1982, involved considerable expenditure, fortunately not by the Library. The inevitable accompanying large-scale disruption came to an end in March 1984 with the return of much material removed to other locations. New custom-made oak circulation/reference desks and carrels, oak-ended stands and stacks and greatly improved lighting have provided a very handsome "new look".

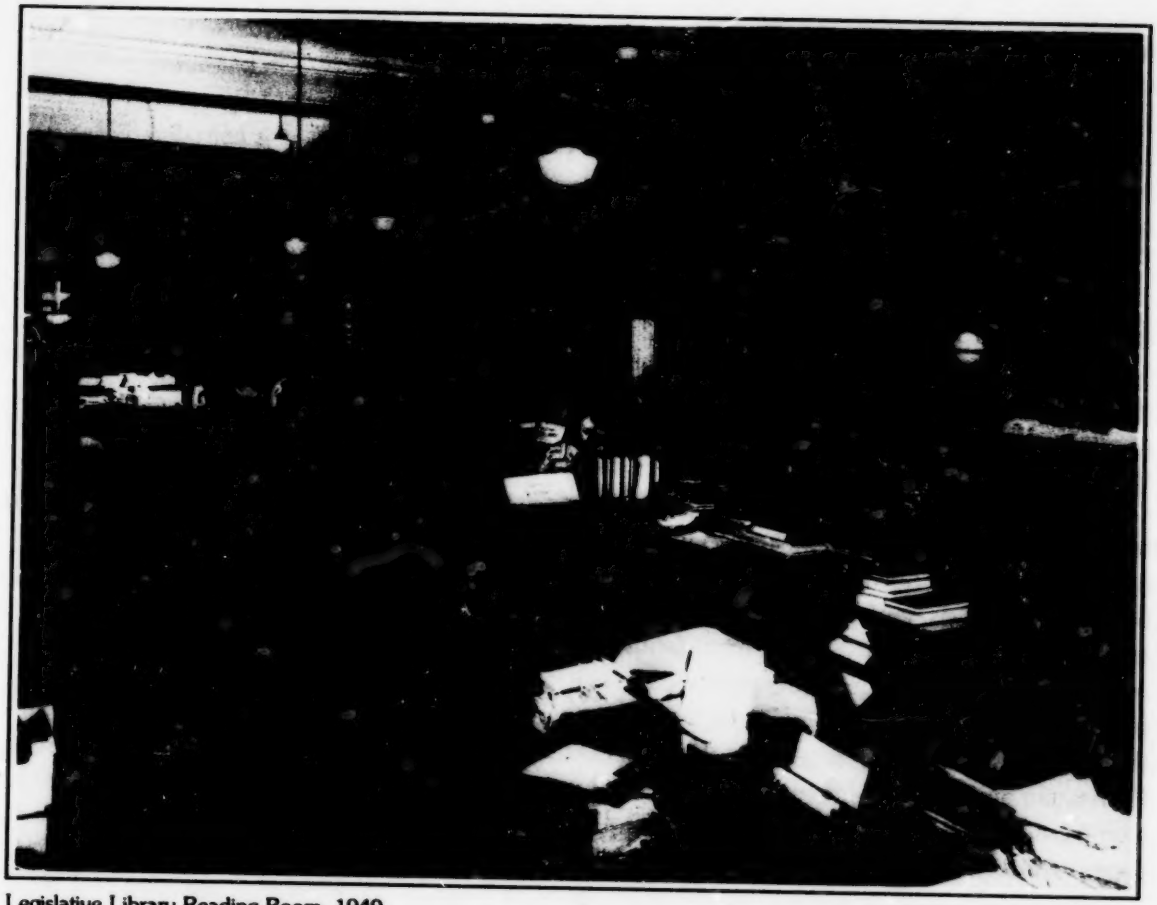
Other recommendations of the Special Committee, less related to finances, will emerge under topics to follow.

Chapter 3

Collection Development

For the larger part of its history the Legislative Library was the only non-scientific research library in Regina, a character which was both the result of a perceptive and broadly-based acquisitions policy from its early years and a reflection of the use made of the Library which in turn prompted a continuation and embellishment of that policy. Excellence in the fields of the social sciences is not surprising in such a library but almost from the beginning there were wider interests to be satisfied. In its report of 1892 the Committee on Standing Orders and Library recommended "that out of the sum set apart for the purchase of new books a portion be used to provide as complete a collection as possible of the works of Canadian authors." This can be considered the genesis of the Library's valuable collection of Canadiana, especially Western Canadiana, and the now rare and costly books on early Arctic explorations.

Serving also as the only government reference library for a large portion of its history, efforts were made from early days to meet the needs of the departments, the Library Committee Report of 1896 suggesting the purchase of an appended "list of books which have been enquired for by

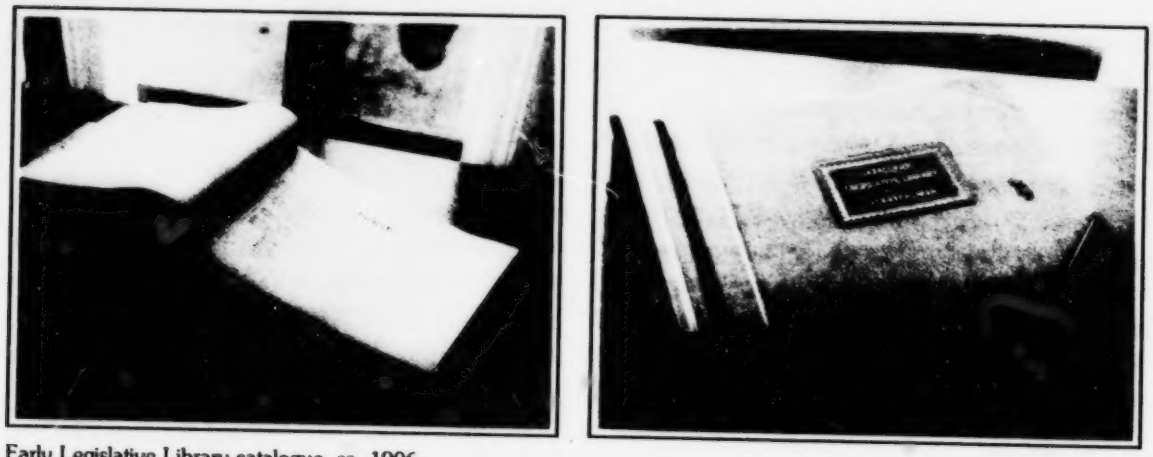


Legislative Library Reading Room, 1949.

patrons." Active solicitation of recommendations from government officials as diverse as a landscape gardener, a chemist, or an engineer wanting technical information on plumbing and heating, in addition to officials in the more obvious fields such as education and agriculture, did not continue later than John Hawkes' regime but suggestions thereafter were always considered seriously.

As the areas most relevant to the Library's function economics, political science and sociology, with the emphasis on Canada, were always held predominant. This policy was attested to by numerous statements until the end of World War II, especially in difficult economic times, in the annual reports of the Library Committee, then of the Librarians, that book selection should be confined to "economic and kindred subjects." But even during depression years interest in conditions and events beyond immediate concerns were not overlooked, the Librarian in both 1935 and 1937 reporting that special attention had been given to the assembling of material on armaments, the League of Nations, and international relations generally. There were also excursions into history, biography, literature, philosophy and religion, and works on education and the natural sciences which in later years diminished to be replaced by subjects relevant to modern preoccupations and needs. These were diverse, ranging through management in public and business institutions, environmental problems, conservation of energy and resources, industrial and mineral development, nuclear and other forms of power, and current public affairs, both domestic and international. In the more immediate past, as it does today, the Library has kept abreast of modern developments and thinking by the acquisition of reports and monographs received from large numbers of research organizations such as the Institute for Research in Public Policy, the Committee on Economic Development, the Conference Board of Canada, OECD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the European Community. It has been a depository, for many years, of International Labour Organization publications.

Beyond the fields in which a legislative library might be expected to excel, there were and are



Early Legislative Library catalogue, ca. 1906.

other noteworthy collections. The reports on Arctic explorations and Canadiana have already been mentioned, Canadian history in general and Western Canadiana being particularly strong points. For over fifty years, and probably more, the books on the Indian and Metis peoples and those dealing with explorations and pioneer settlement on and immigration to the western plains have been a mecca for researchers and students, a statement as to their interest having appeared in the

annual report of 1934. The two World Wars are reflected in the large numbers of books about them, of which there is little doubt that the Library has the most complete collection in the province. Attempts to acquire the published writings of all Saskatchewan authors and to ensure that the Saskatchewan local history section is complete have been continuous.

Some changes in emphasis emerged as departmental offices began to move from the Legislative Building and specialized departmental libraries began to develop. A very considerable part of the education section, for instance, was transferred to the College of Education Library at the University of Regina after the departure of the Department of Education and the organization of its own resource centre, and purchases by the Library in that subject became largely related to government policies and educational administration generally, with digressions into other specific areas when circumstances warranted. Similarly, in more recent years, numerous titles from the field of economics, history and criminal justice, many of them classics, were sent to the University Library, with like adjustments in book selection by the Legislative Library.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Special Committee's Report a written Collection Policy Statement for the Legislative Library was completed in 1982. In many respects much of it enunciated what for many years had been the Library's priorities in the selection and purchase of books for the general collection. But the ending of the need to function as a government reference library and its enhanced concentration on services to its primary clientele, "the Members of the Legislative Assembly, caucus research staff, personal staff of Members and other legislative servants," has required a narrowing of focus and the launching of a more stringent program of weeding library materials not deemed consistent with the collection statement.

A substantial part of the Library's budget was from early days assigned to subscriptions to journals (many of them scholarly), magazines and newspapers. In addition, many have been received on a depository or complimentary basis. These have always been an important part of the holdings, covering a broad range of interest which mirrors the character of the collection as a

whole. Again the emphasis has been, as stated in the Library Committee's Report of 1896, on "political, historic and economic" fields, but with expansion as time went on into law, business, social problems and current events; literature, agriculture and science being represented to a lesser degree.

The Library's newspaper subscription list has no doubt been typical of most legislative libraries. It has for many years received most, sometimes all, of the chief newspapers from across Canada, reductions having been made from time to time during the years of depression and of budget restraint, and a few selected British and American newspapers, the latter having been augmented lately by papers issued in adjacent American states, and in the North-West Territories. The policy of subscribing to every Saskatchewan newspaper was first mentioned in the annual report for 1918 but was not put into practice fully until 1922, the *Public Accounts* up to the fiscal year 1921/22 showing that the Executive Council received more of the provincial weeklies than did the Library. Since 1948 preservation of these has been a joint project of the Library and the Saskatchewan Archives Board.

Law

At its inception law held a predominant place in the Library's holdings. Mention has already been made of the law texts included in Lieutenant Governor Laird's baggage when he arrived in Battleford in 1876. In J.W. Powers' report on the North-West Government Library of October 1, 1889 the number of law books was given as 1,387 in comparison with 217 cyclopedias, histories, biographies and books on constitutional law, political economy, etc. In the following year however, in its report to the Legislature, the Committee on Standing Orders and Library recommended that the Law Reports now "be deposited at the Regina Court House as soon as satisfactory arrangements are there made for their safe-keeping and left there until such time as they are

required in the Legislative Library." Rebuilding of the law collection began with the appointment in 1907 of Mr. Hawkes who later reported that on his arrival "the Library did not contain a single law book."

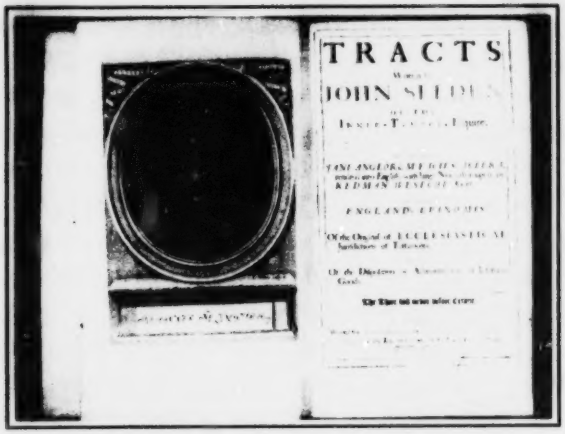
By 1913, the collection was large enough that it could be set aside as a separate entity. In her *History of the Legislative Library* which appeared in the *Second Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Archives, 1946-47*, Mrs. Bothwell refers to "the inauguration of the legal section" in that year, for which "expert advice was obtained from the Carswell Company through their president, J.T.A. Smithson." Much credit for the completeness of the section was paid by John Hawkes to R.W. Shannon, Q.C. who throughout his long term of office as Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk gave many recommendations and much useful guidance. It was he who selected most of the new law texts for library purchase and advised on subscriptions to legal periodicals, and on his recommendations that the Library acquired such an extensive collection of law reports, many of which were held by no other library in Saskatchewan, from Canadian, British, Australian and New Zealand jurisdictions. He also assisted in locating for purchase volumes needed to complete the Library's runs of Statutes and Hansards.

The law section's predominance in the book collection was soon re-established and persisted for many years. In many of the Librarian's annual reports from 1912 to 1947 its importance was emphasized and there were numerous statements, particularly during both periods of war and the years of economic distress during the thirties, to the effect that of the meagre funds allotted to the library the main purchases had been confined to keeping the law and parliamentary sections up-to-date. By 1980 law reports and texts and bound legal periodicals still accounted for 43 per cent of the total book collection, a percentage which excluded the substantial amount of legal material contained in government documents.

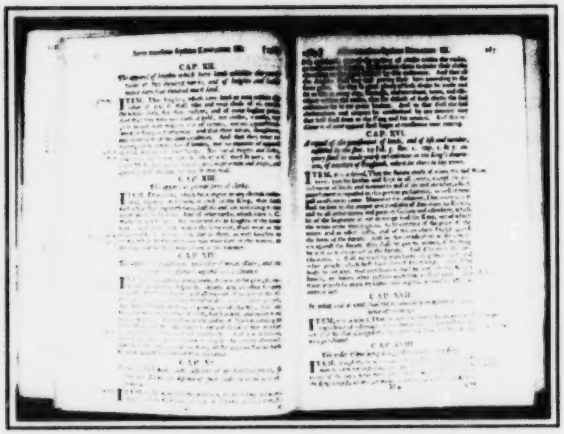
As a law library it was long considered to be 'first class'. John Hawkes, in his annual report for 1914, noted: "The Legal Section... has been the occasion of a good deal of favourable comment

from those who are entitled to give an opinion." The statement in his 1916 Report that "I think I am correct when I claim that as a working institution it is equal for its size to any on the Continent" appears to be somewhat overblown but at the time he may have been right in his assessment. It is true that similar remarks with "Continent" reduced to "Canada" or "Western Canada" were often made by admirers over the years. Mrs. Bothwell's comment in 1949 in a description of development in the reorganization of library services following the change of Government in 1944, that "members of both the British Bar Association and the Canadian Bar Association who have visited Saskatchewan have commented on it as being one of the finest collections west of the Great Lakes" was not the last of its kind. Certainly, before the very extensive upgrading of the Law Society Library in the Regina Court House which began in 1976, it was the only law library of any stature in southern Saskatchewan, and apart from the College of Law Library in Saskatoon, in the whole province. As might be expected, until the removal of the Attorney-General's Department from the Legislative Building it was used on a daily basis by officials and employees of that Department, and before and since that time very frequently by lawyers attached to other government departments and agencies and to crown corporations. For a large portion of its existence it has been much used by local lawyers dealing with subjects and cases beyond the focus of their personal or firm libraries, by law students during vacation periods, articling students preparing for their bar examinations, by RCMP officers, and by students of law classes offered by the School of Administration and of classes in the Human Justice program of the University of Regina.

But it has had also a wider compass, especially in later times when individuals, members of the public as well as civil servants, became aware of the value of and the need for informing themselves rather than depending entirely on the legal profession. These came to the library with enquiries of immediate personal concern on such matters as the law, and sometimes the decisions



Selden, John. *Tracts.* London: Printed for Thomas Basset at the George in Fleet Street and Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1688.



The Statutes at Large, from the Fifteenth year of King Edward III to the Thirteenth Year of King Henry IV inclusive. Cambridge: Printed by Joseph Bentham, Printer to the University, 1762.

in court cases, concerning divorce, child custody, bankruptcy, traffic violations, and aspects of the Criminal Code.

Government Documents

It need hardly be said that in any parliamentary or legislative library government documents are now and have been for some time the most important and valuable part of its collection. While, as we have seen, law held first place in early Territorial days, official government publications were very early a concern of the Assembly's Standing Committee on the Library. In its report to the Legislature of August 1896 it urged "immediate steps to have the Library supplied with a full set of the federal Hansard" (several volumes being missing) and noted that during the year 24 volumes of Statutes and Sessional Papers had been acquired. The "legal and parliamentary" sections were generally considered in conjunction and for many years when funds were especially limited were linked by successive librarians as the main focus for expenditures.

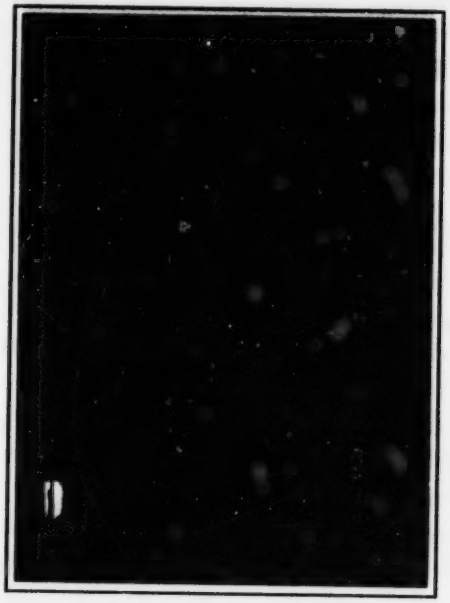
Some arrangements must have been in place during the earlier Territorial period but it was not until 1902 that formal negotiations began with other provinces, the Dominion Government, and the U.S. Federal Government for the exchange of Statutes and allied documents. Initially John Hawkes eagerly pursued agreements with the American states but by 1915 his enthusiasm had waned. By that time he was pressed for space and had found that much of the material already received was never used. In a letter to the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. George Brown, about a request for exchange of government publications from the State Librarian of Georgia (an appeal which was repeated several times in the ensuing years) he wrote: "To exchange with all the States of the Union would mean considerable expenditures and the shelves would be loaded up with material of little value to the legislators of the Province." Requests from a considerable number of other State Librarians which reached him during that year and later received a similar reply and by 1918 he

was "as far as possible cancelling incoming publications of an exchange character." However, exchange arrangements covering Statutes and Session Laws persisted with a considerable number of states, some eventually cancelled, others continuing to this day.

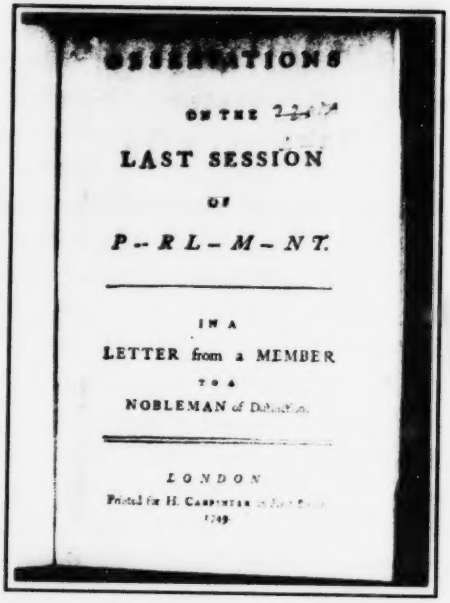
If not remarkable, it is at least interesting that for a library in the still very sparsely populated interior of Canada, the Librarian and the Minister and Committee to whom he reported were broad enough in outlook and foreseeing enough to spend, for the time, very considerable sums of money in acquiring documents from very distant jurisdictions. In 1913 John Hawkes stated that the English Hansard, and the Privileged and Unprivileged Parliamentary Reports going back to the year 1200 had been ordered at a cost of $1,250.00 and that under the instructions of the then Minister of Education (Hon. J.A. Calder) "I have also proceeded with the gathering of a great body of colonial legislation, reports, etc. from the other self-governing colonies of the Empire... The total cost will be about $800.00."

In following these instructions his correspondence with officials in territories as far afield and as extensive as the states as well as the national governments of South Africa and Australia was almost too successful. The problem of accommodating the results, as it had with the American state documents, tempered his zeal within a few years. Consultations with Mr. Shannon and the Attorney General produced the conclusion that "the only official publications of the overseas Dominions we require are Statutes and annual year books." Since that time the exchange arrangements with the Dominions, then the main Commonwealth countries (including Eire), have been limited to these essentials, the exception being Australia from whom the library has been receiving a full set of its Parliamentary Papers from the late sixties. Exchange of Statutes with South Africa was dropped after its departure from the Commonwealth in 1961.

Full deposit of Canadian federal government publications in the Library began in 1927 but it did not supply Saskatchewan government publications in exchange until 1953. In that year its status as an official depository was reconfirmed when, as a result of an informal agreement reached



Davin, N. F. *Remarks suggested by President Garfield's Death.* Ottawa: J. Durrie & Son, 1881.



Observations on the Last Session of P-rl-m-nt. London: Printed for H. Carpenter in Fleet Street, 1749.

at a meeting of the Government Reference Libraries Section of the Canadian Library Association, the legislative librarians of most provinces undertook to send the publications of their respective governments to the National Library for listing in *Canadiana* in exchange for federal publications.

From 1903 a selected set of the more important U.S. government publications had been supplied to the Library through the Smithsonian Institution but by the mid-thirties the obligation to return the Saskatchewan equivalent was not being met, prompting a polite reminder from Jas. B. Childs, Chief of the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress. In December 1938 Mrs. Bothwell had to reluctantly inform him that the Library must cancel the exchange arrangement because it was unable to fulfil its part of the exchange. She hoped "to be able to resume the exchange when finances permit and the government again prints its publications in larger numbers."

Early in 1945 the acquisition of "500 pamphlets issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office" was noted in the annual report and from that time a considerable number of them were ordered each year from the Superintendent of Documents. The desirability of having in Saskatchewan a library with full depository status for all U.S. government documents was under discussion in the early sixties among the Librarians of the University of Saskatchewan and its Regina Campus and the Legislative Librarian. The question became which of the three libraries would be prepared to take on the responsibility. As a result the Legislative Library assumed that function in 1963 following Mr. Archer's consultation in Washington with the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Quincy Mumford.

Because of the urgency of the space problem in the Archives Office where most of the U.S. documents were housed at the time, in 1979 the Librarian enquired of the Superintendent of Documents whether it would be possible to transfer physical custody to the University of Regina Library while the Legislative Library retained legal custody. Although co-operation persisted with the Documents Section of the University Library for the housing of some classes of material that

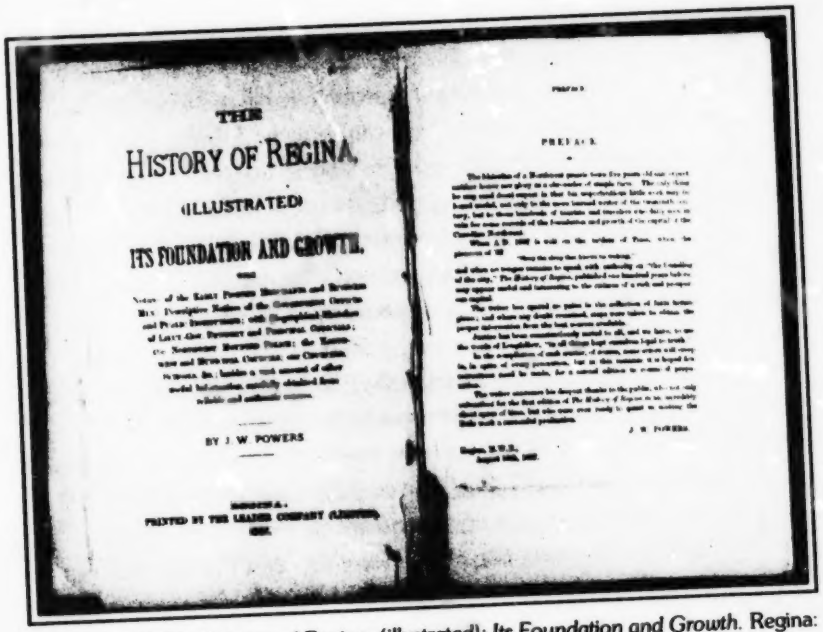
alternative came to nothing. Eventually some relief was provided when, as of September 1982, the U.S. documents began to arrive in large quantities in fiche format. Since that time, as part of the American Government's campaign to curb expenditures, there has been a cut back in materials received and a consequent return to purchase of some titles required for the collection.

It was on these foundations that the Library's very extensive and valuable collection of government documents, unique in the province, was built. As well, in addition to the legislative materials (Statutes, Journals and allied items) long received from the provinces, other provincial government publications continued to come in significant numbers over the years, particularly departmental annual reports. Because of the space problem and the ever-increasing proliferation of departmental publications selectivity became a necessity but the Library tried to obtain as many as possible of those likely to be useful to its patrons. The largest quantity of provincial documents was received from Quebec and Ontario. Although there appears to have been no formal agreement, during the seventies and for some years preceding the Library was in effect a full depository for Quebec publications. While appreciative of that province's generosity, because of the quantity of material, a considerable part of it unused by its patrons, most of whom were not bilingual, an attempt was made in 1976 to have the Library designated a selective depository. On April 1, 1983, that status was formally granted. Also, on that date, having been a selective depository since October 1975, the Library became a full depository for Ontario publications.

The need for restrictive selection of publications from other provinces became less of a problem following the establishment in 1972 of Micromedia Limited and the Library's subscription to its ProFile Service which provides copies of the provinces' major monographic and statistical documents on microfiche. From the inception of the Service, with the authority of the Queen's Printer, the Library has loaned to the company copies of Saskatchewan government publications for reproduction on fiche and in return has received fiche copies of them free of charge. In 1984 it began to subscribe to the microform runs of the *Gazette* from British Columbia, Alberta,

Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. These cover the years from 1970 onward. The benefit in relation to space and permanent retention is obvious.

The obligation to send copies of all Saskatchewan government publications to the National Library in accordance with the agreement of 1953 required that the Library act as a depository for



THE

HISTORY OF REGINA,

(ILLUSTRATED)

ITS FOUNDATION AND GROWTH.

BY J. W. POWERS

PREFACE.

Powers, J. W. *The History of Regina, (illustrated): Its Foundation and Growth*. Regina: Printed by the Leader Company Limited, 1887.

those publications. That function had in effect been assumed by it as early as 1947 following the creation of its Division of Archives and Government Publications. One of the first projects undertaken under the auspices of the Division was the compilation of a preliminary checklist, *Publications of the Northwest Territories, 1876-1905 and of the Province of Saskatchewan 1905-1947* which was issued in mimeographed form in 1948. (A revised checklist was printed and distributed by the library in 1952). In the search for the items to be included the compiler visited Deputy Ministers to ask for permission to hunt down, in their respective departments, publications issued in the past which the Library did not have and to request that it be supplied with copies of present and future publications of those departments.

The absence of any legislative authority for depository status proved to be a drawback. Although this function was supported by memoranda circularized by Premiers Douglas, Thatcher and Blakeney these communications provided insufficient authority and, not surprisingly, all departmental publications did not arrive automatically. Many departments appeared to have no permanent mailing lists or, if they did, the name of the Legislative Library faded out rather quickly with the result that tracking down publications was a frequent task undertaken with irritation or pained resignation. In 1972 the Librarian sent a recommendation to the Premier that the depository status be regularized by an order-in-council, the contents to be based on a Manitoba Order of 1952 and a Nova Scotia Management Manual Bulletin of 1967, but was informed that since there was no separate legislation establishing the Library such an order was not possible.

Having considered the problem, the Special Committee on the Review of the Legislative Library recommended in its report that "in the absence of a Legislative Library Act a resolution of the Assembly be passed at the earliest convenient time to assign to the Library the depository function for all Saskatchewan Government publications." On later consideration by the Librarian and the Speaker it was felt that option gave little or no more authority than the Premiers' letters. However, in the 1982 session *The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act* was amended,

providing for the designation of the Legislative Library as the official library for the deposit of Saskatchewan Government publications — "within twenty days after each item is released to the public" and authorizing it to take part in the exchange arrangements already existing or possible in the future. The legislative authority has made possible greater co-operation between the Library and the government agencies in the acquisition of their respective publications.

Chapter 4

Archives Division

The Archives Act, 1945, which set up the Saskatchewan Archives Board, designated two repositories for non-current public records and other historical documents: an Archives Office at the University of Saskatchewan and the Legislative Library. The formal establishment of an Archives and Government Publications Division of the Library to receive and administer documents transferred to it under the Act followed in January 1947, but the involvement of the Library with archival materials long predated passage of the Act. In 1909 John Hawkes was already proposing that pioneers be interviewed and early documents collected. In the following year an Executive Council Order was issued authorizing him to visit various parts of the province in pursuit of his proposal at a subsistence allowance of $2.50 per day "the said allowance to cover all expenses incurred by him other than railway fares and livery." The Souris country and Prince Albert were the foci of these travels from which he returned with "several note books [filled] with stories taken down in shorthand."

That he had a view of archival work encompassing more than old timers' reminiscences was soon evident. He was involved in the discussions, no doubt mostly by correspondence, between

Walter Scott, then Premier, and Drs. Walter Murray and E. H. Oliver of the University of Saskatchewan, centering on the need for preservation of a wide variety of materials now considered significant such as newspapers, city and telephone directories, reports of railways and surveys, religious bodies, and all kinds of organizations and associations, and of civic and provincial publications. It was too early in the political history of the province for him to diligently pursue the collection of government records but some appreciation of their importance was shown by his statement in the annual report of November 1913, "I have . . . retrieved from the old Government Buildings a whole drayload of matter, a great deal of which will be simply invaluable in future years . . . I may mention in partial illustration the ledger containing the first Territorial Accounts in 1876;[1] a great number of old liquor permits; a great deal of very interesting and illuminating correspondence, and all descriptions of forms, etc. This is stored in the Library vault for the present."

Mr. Hawkes continued his interest, reporting in both May 1915 and February 1916 on his trips to the battlefields of the North-West Rebellion of 1885. After stops in Duck Lake, Batoche, and Fish Creek and interviews with Hillyard Mitchell, formerly the member for Duck Lake; Patrice Fleury, a member of Riel's Council; and Mr. Clark of Clark's Crossing, he amassed copious notes which, he was sure, would prove to be "a valuable contribution to the history of the Rebellion." During these visits many photographs were taken. He also visited, in 1916, the Lebret and File Hills districts, interviewing Pointed Cap, aged 107, Star Blanket, and among others, Father Hugonard.

In 1914, William Trant was appointed Archivist in charge of an "Archives Branch" of the library and Mrs. H. B. Young as Assistant Archivist, a clerical position which lasted only one year. Mr. Trant proved to be Archivist mostly in absentia, spending a large portion of his time in Victoria because of ill health, and the position ceased with his death in September 1924. During that period

1. "the first entry in which is for the purchase of a yoke of oxen" Report to the Speaker, September 15, 1914.

William Trant, Archivist, 1914-1924.

Arthur S. Morton, Archivist, 1937-1945.

George S. Simpson, Provincial Archivist, 1945-1948.

Lewis H. Thomas, Provincial Archivist, 1948-1957.

John H. Archer, Provincial Archivist, 1957-1962.

Allan R. Turner, Provincial Archivist, 1962-1974.

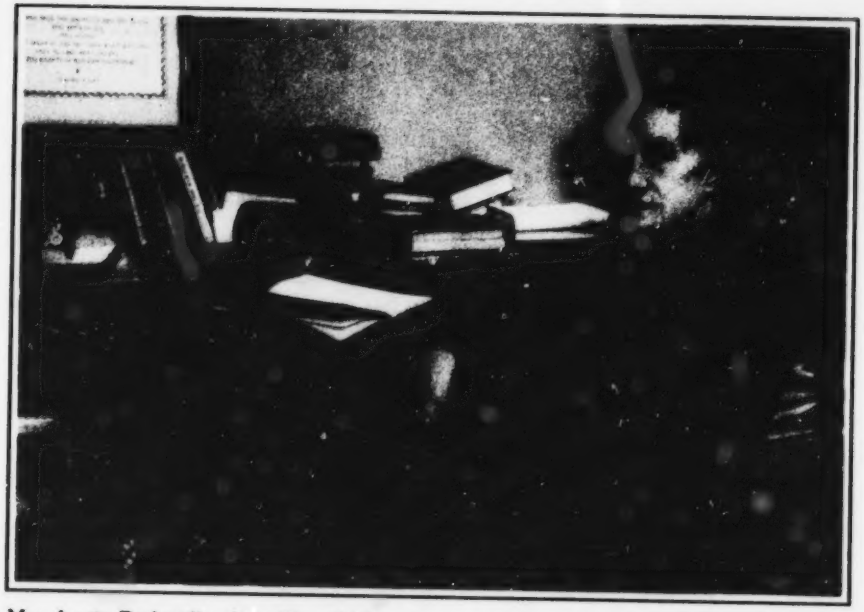
and later, however, some valuable historical materials about the North-West and private documents were collected by the Library, the amount being sufficient by 1921 to prompt an inquiry about the quantity, range and price from the Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty. Although in 1925 and 1926 files were sent to Mr. Hawkes by the Deputy Provincial Secretary, J. W. McLeod, for examination before destruction, these were rare occurrences and the collection contained only a smattering of public records. No attempt was made to catalogue or calendar the miscellany, it being a matter of storage and preservation only. W. F. Kerr, appointed Librarian on November 11, 1927, evidently was somewhat unimpressed by his predecessor's efforts and believed improvements were in order, lamenting in his annual report for 1927/1928 that "up to the present time no systematic or organized attempt has been made to build up the archives in locating, securing and preserving original documents and other material relating to the early history, development and growth of Saskatchewan." He proposed to give increased attention to the activities of the "Archives Branch" but little came of this resolve, his position as Librarian being ended a few months after the change in government in 1929. Before his departure, however, he suggested to the new Premier, J. T. M. Anderson, that the work of creating a real Archives Department might be undertaken in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan and urged that the Government "make provision for the Archives of Saskatchewan, supporting it with a reasonably generous appropriation and placing the work in the hands of a person specially equipped and trained for such work." Concern about the lack of support for the Archives was also expressed in annual reports by his successors, Mrs. Bothwell, as Acting Librarian in 1930, and J. W. Reid, as Librarian in 1931. In the years following although the Library's appropriation was cut to the barest minimum, an experience common to all government agencies during the Depression, Mrs. Bothwell did what she could to add to the collection. Her activities included, as examples, appeals to the members of the Assembly for the life stories of pioneers in their constituencies, to members of churches and associations for papers on their respective histories which they had given at special functions, and to the Women's Canadian

Club for copies of essays on North-West and Saskatchewan history submitted for a contest sponsored by it. She also attempted to educate Deputy Ministers on the importance of keeping departmental records which might have historical value.

Because the Legislative Library had been so little involved with public records a full account of the measures eventually taken for their care and disposal belongs in the history of the Saskatchewan Archives Board and its Offices rather than here. But since the Library was represented on the first official body to deal with these records in a systematic way some mention of its background should be made. In 1937 a Historical Public Records Office was set up at the University of Saskatchewan by its Board of Governors. Its establishment had been largely due to the efforts of Dr. A. S. Morton, Head of the Department of History who at the same time had been appointed Archivist by the Board. He had been dismayed at the loss of much historically valuable material in the destruction of a considerable amount of non-current government records resulting from the absence of an archival repository to which they could be assigned. In 1938, Mr. J. W. Estey, the Minister of Education, who had initially accepted on behalf of the Government the University's offer of such a facility, appointed an informal Committee on Public Records to advise on archival matters. This Committee included, as representatives of the Legislative Library Mr. S. J. Latta, Commissioner of Publications, Libraries and Archives, Mr. Donald A. Morrison and later, Mr. Arthur Ayre.

Finally, in 1944, Mrs. Bothwell became a member. In this capacity, as she stated in her annual report of February 1945, she and the Minister of Public Works visited Government House following its closing as a residence for the Lieutenant Governor in order to arrange for the "transfer to the Archives of the Legislative Library of any historical material available there." Of this, she said, documents signed by David Laird were the most important.

With her keen and long-held interest in the "archival" function of the Library, Mrs. Bothwell strongly supported the passage of *The Archives Act* and was very active in the preliminary



Mrs. Austin Bothwell in her office, 1951.

discussions and preparations prior to the formation of the Board and in many of its subsequent operations. Of this Board the Librarian was and remains an ex-officio member and also, since 1951, of the Public Documents Committee which examines requests from government departments for the disposal of non-current public records. Until the passage of the 1975 amendment to the Act (1974-1975, c.2) the Librarian was held to be actively concerned with the day-by-day work carried

on under the auspices of the Board, being "jointly responsible [with the Provincial Archivist] for the selection of non-current public documents of historical interest for transfer to the archives or to the Legislative Library for safe custody." (1945, c.113, s.7). During the first few years when Dr. George Simpson, the Provincial Archivist, was also head of the Department of History at the University of Saskatchewan, and the senior executive assistant, Lewis H. Thomas, was directing operations in both the Archives Office, Saskatoon and the Archives Division while stationed in Regina, collaboration was very close, "the agencies operating as a single unit so far as archives administration is concerned." But with the resignation of Dr. Simpson as Archivist in June 1948 and his replacement by Mr. Thomas, in practice the Provincial Archivist assumed full control and the involvement of the Librarian became progressively a matter of consultation only until the period 1957-1966. During this time John Archer performed the dual roles of Legislative Librarian and Provincial Archivist until June 1964 and Allan Turner, his successor as Provincial Archivist, was Acting Legislative Librarian until 1966.

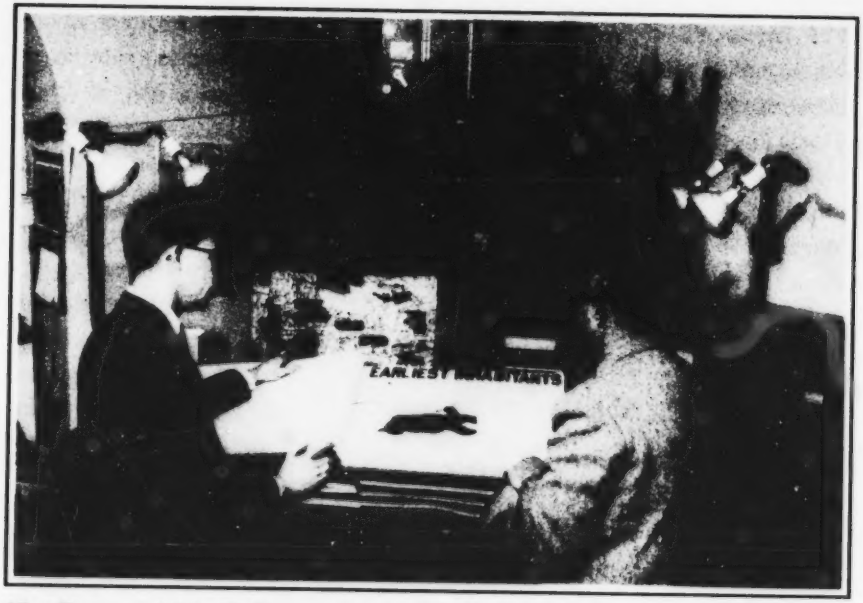
Partly, no doubt, because of the limited facilities available to the Archives Division in the earliest years, there was a differentiation in the housing of government records retained for their historical interest which later did not obtain. To the Archives Office in Saskatoon were consigned those judged primarily of interest to the historian and the political scientist, that is, to students and staff of the University, whereas the Archives Division received the records likely to be needed for future reference by officers in the public service. Predictively, materials relating to the history of Regina and its surrounding area were confined to the Archives Division. Donors of private papers were allowed to choose either depository.

Two programs were from the outset centred in Regina. The first was the maintenance of the historic photograph collection relating to Saskatchewan subjects which initially consisted of photographs long in the possession of the Legislative Library.[1] It grew very rapidly, with donations

1. The Archives Office in Saskatoon instituted its own historic photograph collection in 1978.

Lewis Thomas, working in a vault in the Legislative Building, 1947.

from government departments and private individuals. While the subjects covered were multifarious, two might be mentioned as examples. In its first year a valuable accumulation of photos dealing with agricultural operations and equipment, farmsteads and livestock was received from the Department of Agriculture and in either that year or one of the two succeeding a large



Allan Turner and John Todd examining scrapbook submitted for microfilming, 1957.

group of pictures of Saskatchewan ferries was turned over by the Ferry Branch of the Department of Highways and Transportation.

The second was the microfilm program. Begun in 1948, its priority at that time was the filming of Saskatchewan weekly newspapers which continues now as a co-operative project of the Library and the Regina office of the Saskatchewan Archives. Initially this work was co-ordinated with the

national newspaper microfilming program of the Canadian Library Association which, however, included only a few Saskatchewan newspapers so that the Archives Division assumed responsibility for the vast majority. Although the Library has subscribed to all the weeklies since 1922 it had lacked the space to keep more than a five-year run. Consequently, filming began with papers published in 1943 and those established before 1900 not being filmed by the C.L.A., using files still surviving in publishers' offices or made available by the Provincial Library of Manitoba from its excellent collection of early prairie newspapers. As a result of this program by 1952 almost all of the papers published before 1905, files of which were still available, had been copied from the time of their establishment until that date and the initial 1943-1948 period had been covered. By that time also, the assembling and copying of papers, still held by publishers or kept by individuals from the 1905-1942 period, sometimes as single issues only, had already begun. Thereafter, the Library transferred its files of the weeklies when they were no longer needed for current use to the Archives Division, then to the Archives Board, for permanent retention on microfilm. The program also included, although not on so extensive a scale, the microfilming of municipal and school district records, private papers, the papers of organizations, and records of some government agencies which had to be retained by the offices with custody at the time.

Two publications were issued by the Division as distinct from the Archives Office in Saskatoon: in 1948 a preliminary checklist, *Publications of the Governments of the Northwest Territories and the Province of Saskatchewan 1877-1947*, a revised edition of which was published by the Legislative Library in 1952; and in 1951, a *Historical Directory of Saskatchewan Newspapers, 1878-1950*, giving the dates of publication, name of proprietors, publishers and editors and the years of ownership and employment and other relevant information. Both were compiled by Christine MacDonald.

Although in effect the Regina office of the Archives Office and the home office of the Provincial Archivist, the Archives Division was officially a branch of the Legislative Library. As such

Allan Turner and Christine MacDonald reviewing items from the historical photograph collection, 1960.

it was logical that the Library should, in addition to services, equipment and supplies, contribute staff. This it did, almost wholly on a half-time basis, from the inception of the Division in 1947 until it ceased to exist in 1966. The employees who served both the Library and the Division were: a librarian, from 1947 until 1966, Christine MacDonald, who as cataloguer of the photograph and pamphlet collection was also involved in reference work, the sorting of public and private records

and the preparation of guides to them; two clerks, John Todd from 1948 to October 1963 and H. S. (Ted) Sheard from November 1963 to 1967, as operators of the microfilm camera with allied activities; and Stanley Hanson, as archival assistant. Mrs. Jean Goldie, clerk typist, although paid from the Library's appropriation, worked half-time but exclusively for the Archives Board.

The official date of dissolution of the Archives Division could be said to be April 1, 1966 although for a number of years it had been generally known as the Regina Office of the Archives Board. In anticipation of its move from the Legislative Building to the Regina Campus of the University of Saskatchewan, which occurred in 1967, it was obvious that the sharing of staff, equipment, supplies and services could no longer be maintained. In response to a request by the Provincial Archivist, the Budget Bureau undertook "a survey of certain administrative and financial arrangements between the Saskatchewan Archives Board and the Legislative Library." At the time of the survey the staff of the Regina Office consisted of the Provincial Archivist and an Archival Assistant whose salaries were paid by the University of Saskatchewan from a grant voted to it by the Legislative Assembly in support of the Board, and the four Legislative Library employees, all but one doing year-round half-time work for the Board. The recommendations made by the Bureau were the obvious ones: the discontinuance of the shared services and equipment, the transfer of the archival assistant and the clerk typist who had been on the Library payroll to the Archives Board on a full-time basis, and the reversion of the librarian to full-time service for the Library. The change over took place gradually with a readjustment of most duties occurring during the period January-March 1966, except for the work of the clerk engaged in the microfilm program and some services which continued to be shared until the actual physical separation.

The Division just faded away, with no special announcement or celebration, not even a tea-party, to mark its end. There was no need for one because a close relationship continued.

Chapter 5

Space

The need for additional space for the Library was a long-standing concern. That it would be a problem was anticipated as early as 1912 when John Hawkes stated in his annual report for that year that "by the time the floor space is occupied by stacks it is certain that the whole of the existing Parliament Building will be required for other departments. The time will then have arrived for Saskatchewan to do what Quebec and Ontario have recently done, that is to build a special library wing" — today a somewhat grandiose idea! There was much about the need for more space in his report for 1924, a complaint which was repeated in that decade and the next by his successors. When the portion of the present library quarters early occupied by the Bureau of Publications, then by the Open Shelf (later the Public Information) Library, was freed for Legislative Libary use in 1956, concern about space became centred largely on accommodation for storage of backruns of periodicals and newspapers, serial publications of governments and institutions, and other materials not needed for immediate access. "Room 40", the Libary's stack area in the east wing of the basement floor from 1913 to 1969, was satisfactory for a number of years, John Hawkes in some of his reports inviting the members to visit and survey the work being done there.

Legislative Library Reading Room, 1955.

But that it was inadequate became a frequent litany, if not always expressed in the annual reports from the 1960's, in spite of transfers of materials from it in September 1968 to the "Documents Centre" established in the Archives Office following its move from the Legislative Building to the University Campus in 1966. Included in the transfer were several thousand feet of Canadian federal and provincial government documents, periodicals, scholarly journals, earlier Saskatchewan city and telephone directories and the complete depository collection of U.S. government publications. These were to "remain in the possession of the Legislative Library and at the disposal of the

members of the Legislative Assembly, their placement in the new quarters [making] them more readily available to graduate students, faculty members and others engaged in specialized research projects."

Space was not Room 40's only problem. Poor lighting and ventilation, successive deposits of dust-catching newspapers and similar materials resulted in it becoming what could very aptly be called a "noxious hole", a description applied by John Hawkes to one of the similarly wretched homes of the Territorial Library. Relief was provided in 1969 with the transfer to a freshly renovated room, although with one-half the floor space of the old quarters. But this relief was short-lived, another relocation of the stacks taking place in 1971 (the third move in four years) to a place which, while admittedly meant to be temporary, proved to be just as insalubrious as Room 40. It was described in the 1975 annual report as having "rough and uneven flooring, holes in the ceiling, broken plaster and gaps in walls, [with] columns and garlands of waterpipes in full view." The one advantage over the previous location, a little more room, was removed when a large portion was commandeered to supply storage for the cafeteria for which no such provision had been made during the remodelling of that area.

With the departures from the Legislative Building and the shifting of offices in the mid-seventies, and later on the completion of the T.C. Douglas Building, it appeared that some space for the Library in the general legislative area might have been liberated. The need for increased space had by that time reached crisis proportions. The transfers to the Archives Office had greatly relieved the problem for a number of years, but the Archives had been promised accommodation in the University library building only to 1977. Although some of the Library material such as the volumes of newspapers and the directories could be considered archival, the several thousand feet of shelf space occupied by the large body of the remainder were more and more coveted by the Archives for the continuing influx of records transferred to it by government departments under the records disposal programme. Meanwhile, despite the discarding which occurred continually in

smaller amounts, sporadically in larger amounts when time permitted, in the main library books were overflowing on to the floor and on top of other books on the shelves. Especially, the unceasing flow of large shipments of U.S. government documents and the prospect of more to come were a source of real anxiety. Accordingly, requests were made to successive Deputy Ministers of Government Services for additional space, with the need for quick retrieval in mind ideally in the Legislative Building, failing that, in the legislative area. The answers were, reasonably enough, to the effect that office space for individuals with no or inadequate quarters had higher priority than space for library materials.

The idea of a central, non-active records storage centre had originally been broached in 1957 in a report prepared by Lewis H. Thomas, then Provincial Archivist, and by 1975 serious consideration was being given to it. In mid-1976 the Library was asked for an estimate of shelving it would require in such a centre, the Gemini Building in the Ross Industrial Park, but the actual transfer of its materials, "seldom-used but essential to preserve," from both the Library and the Archives did not begin until 1978. Gemini provided some relief but the travel time required for retrieval from a location several miles across town from the Legislative Building was a decided drawback for an institution with a small staff. Housed there were government documents such as the Debates of the British House of Commons and House of Lords, early Canadian provincial (other than Saskatchewan), Australian and New Zealand Statutes, Acts of American states, the *Congressional Record*, and the *Canadian Patent Office Record*. Daily trips were seldom but requests for items from these collections were frequent enough to make retrieval a burden and the *Canadian Patent Office Record* of which the Library has the only almost complete collection in the southern half of the province (the University of Saskatchewan Library being the only other recipient in Saskatchewan) was virtually inaccessible to the public.

In October of that year the move of the Library's stack area in the Legislative Building to a new location with much better environment took place. Because of strenuous and persevering

efforts by the employee then in charge of it, and by those working with him, there followed continued improvement in the arrangement of materials and provision of working space for researchers and staff. But within a year or two enjoyment of that improved situation was clouded by first the rumour, then the expressed plan, that it was to be taken over to provide exercise rooms for the Members. When opportunity arose the Librarian had been careful to state that this section of the Library was not just a storage repository for little-used items but that there were many calls each day for materials from it, very often for immediate use, and at this juncture the need for emphasizing the fact was clear. Fortunately the proposal did not reach fruition.

Then came the Special Committee's report. Anticipating the construction of an Archives building, to alleviate the Library's space problem the Committee recommended that "space be [there] provided large enough to hold all the information not immediately needed by the Assembly;" that it "be designed and staffed to serve as a branch of the Legislative Library in order to meet the needs of the public generally — researchers, lawyers and others who must make use of this "specialized collection" and that space "be provided to handle much of the technical and processing function of the Legislative Library." The accommodation ultimately provided for the Regina Archives Office in the Parkway Office Building to which it moved in December 1983, precluded the execution of the Committee's recommendation to the advantage of the Library. The location of alternate space made available in the Walter Scott and the old Health Buildings and additional space in the Legislative Building were far superior for the Library's purpose from the standpoints of efficiency and speed of service, lower operating costs (particularly with respect to transportation of materials), the absence of need for duplication of expensive equipment, convenience for a large portion of users, and consequently administration generally, than would have been obtained with the establishment of the separate branch envisioned by the Committee's recommendation.

Chapter 6

Services

Reference

It is a truism to say that the provision of reference service and research materials is the reason for the Legislative Library's existence. In performing this function the Library has a long and honourable record. Although its primary responsibility has always been to the Members of the Legislative Assembly the brevity of that body's sessions until relatively recent years has meant that public servants were, on a year-round basis, the chief recipients of the service throughout most of its history. With longer sessions, the growth in staff attached to the Executive Council, individual Members of Cabinet and the Assembly, and the appointment beginning in 1974 of caucus research officers, that preponderance has shifted. Services in the Library's earliest days were no doubt largely limited to finding the particular book, Journal, Sessional Paper, or volume of Statutes requested but in its 1896 Report the Library Committee of the Legislature suggested "the purchase of certain reference works" which indicates that reference inquiries must have been received.

As the only government library it was obviously taken for granted that no particular mention need be made in the early report of its use by government employees. The first specific mention of

Legislative Library Reference Room, 1956. Pictured (left to right) Christine MacDonald, John Archer, Laura Couch, Madeline Zerr, Annabelle Morrison, Lucy Rimmer and Elizabeth Heidt.

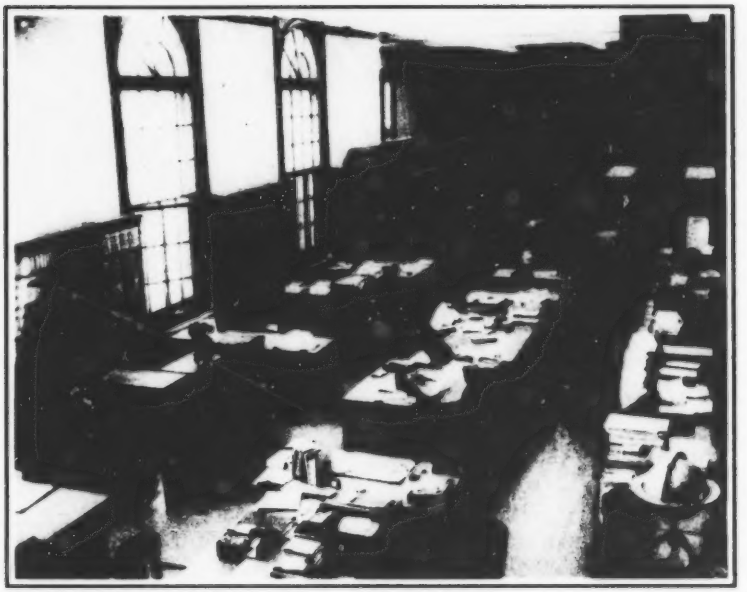
the public service was made in the report of the Librarian for 1908, and again in that of 1914 when he noted, "The civil service in all departments is using the Library for obtaining practical and useful information." The latter report also refers for the first time to service given to the general public, "We have also repeated calls from members of the general public and we also are able to

render considerable help to people in various parts of the province, both by personal calls and by letter." In addition to the people regularly employed by the departments the Library's resources were heavily utilized by the technicians and researchers attached to many, from the forties certainly all, of the commissions, boards of inquiry, and special committees appointed by the governments of the day, and by those engaged in preparing briefs on behalf of the province for presentation to similar bodies set up by the federal government.

The new developments following the change of government in 1944 were reflected in augmented activity in the Library and support for it. Research preceeding the establishment of new departments and agencies such as the Health Services Plan, the Department of Co-operation, and the Government Insurance Office, and reorganization of departments such as the Natural Resources Department was done in the Library[1] and staffs of new Divisions such as Adult Education, Health Education, and Physical Fitness were reported to be taking advantage of library services.[2] The Economic Advisory and Planning Board, from its inception in 1944 until its dissolution in 1964, was a constant user. Interest in North America's first Socialist regime and its new pattern of government, particularly during its initial years but also for many years after, was reflected in the number of researchers and University faculty members from other parts of Canada and the United States who undertook research in the Library during the summer months and sabbaticals.

At an early point in its history it was envisaged that the services of the Library would be available to local students. In the Speech from the Throne of October 29, 1890 the Lieutenant Governor referred to the "formation of a Parliamentary Library for the use of the student and the legislator." It is doubtful whether many of them found their way to it until it was settled in the Legislative Building but in 1917 it was recorded "that the back numbers of the leading magazines and periodicals of the day - Canadian, English and American - which filled the tables in the reading room were in constant use by students of all the educational institutions of the city." Their appreciation of the other resources of the Library had been well established by the mid-thirties when, and for several years onward, they were referred to as 'patrons' in the annual reports. An increase in the degree of educational standing of the students, teachers and other researchers, and the sophistication of some of the subjects of enquiry, in turn testifying to the quality of the Library's

1. Untitled report by Mrs. Bothwell, 1949 (Recipient not stated).
2. Annual Report of the Library, 1945.



Legislative Library Reference Room, 1959.

holdings, were shown by the appearance in those reports of the designations "educationalists", "scholars" and "specialists". They were attracted by the books and other materials dealing with economic and allied subjects, law, the science of government, education, international affairs, and Canadian history which were the Library's specialities. Already by 1934 the Library's collection of books on Western Canadian history and native peoples, its files of Saskatchewan newspapers and

its archival records and documents, were drawing students and researchers who were interested in these fields from elsewhere in Canada and the United States.

Its reputation, and that of its Archives Division, as centres of research must have been well established by 1952 when in his report for that year Mr. Archer recorded the use of the Library by officials and students of the United Nations, the U.S.A., Korea and Pakistan. It continued until 1963 to attract a noteworthy number of researchers and scholars from far afield, the Philippines, West Africa, and Commonwealth countries such as Ceylon and the West Indies being added to the list, many of them, perhaps most, doing post-graduate work under the auspices of the United Nations. Working visits by persons from such distant places of origin did not cease after that time but except for United States citizens they became relatively infrequent occurrences generally involving individuals working or studying here on an exchange basis with another government agency or the Legislative Assembly Office.

The peak in use of the Library by local students began after Regina College achieved university status in 1959, first as the Regina Campus of the University of Saskatchewan, later as the University of Regina. This continued until the early seventies while the University Library built up its collections. From that time borrowing of books by students decreased[3] to a degree but their use of the Library's reference service and of such materials as government documents and institutional publications and of the *Newspaper Index* continued for some time at a steady rate.

That the general public, as distinguished from students and scholars, were taking advantage of the Library's facilities at a relatively early date has already been shown but it is more than probable that they were not strangers to it for some time before 1914. Undoubtedly some lawyers must have been using the law texts and Statutes much earlier. By 1896 there had evidently been problems

3. University and college students were allowed to borrow books but not high school students although they may use the Library's facilities.

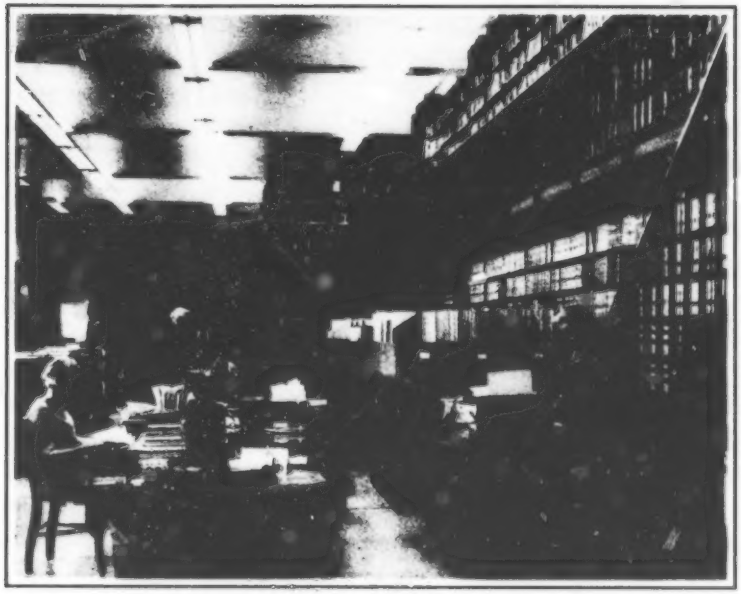
caused by the borrowing of books by unauthorized persons, the Library Committee suggesting in that year's Report "that in future no books be lent without the applicants being endorsed by a Member of this House." Lending to the public was never unrestricted, however, Mr. Hawkes, in 1908, reinforcing the Library's policy, consistent from its inception, "that [its] primary object is to serve the House, the Government and the Public Service and for books to be placed at all widely at the disposal of the public [would result] in practice that books needed in the public service would frequently not be available when wanted." More specifically, its reference services, subject to this often reiterated policy, has been extended to the public from almost as early a time being de-emphasized only recently with the increased concentration on the Assembly and Executive Council and their staffs consequent upon the recommendation by the Special Committee. Assistance to study groups and clubs was particularly mentioned during the thirties, somewhat apologetically as being "rather outside the regular scope of the Library" but expressions of appreciation [were] so many, it was felt "worthwhile undertaking this during a period of unusual conditions." Such diffidence was never again expressed about reference service to the general public although it was given always under the proviso that "the Members come first." The lending of books to that category of persons, however, was largely restricted to those engaged in serious projects, commonplace or 'frivolous' requests being handled on an inter-library loan basis through the public library systems. Lending to Members' friends who lived outside of Regina was allowed but not encouraged for a number of years but that practice always resulted in disproportionate losses and it was terminated on the assumption that such needs could also be satisfied through the regular inter-library loan service.

The range of the reference service provided has been and continued to be broad. The nature of the library and its users and even its geographical location ensure that many of the subjects of inquiry keep recurring, with changes in emphases in and on particular fields corresponding to prevailing shifts in government concerns, economic climate, controversies and crises. The general

aspects of the library's collections which have attracted inquirers over the years have already been noted. Many of the specific requests for information and materials for research are to be expected in any legislative or parliamentary library, such as the histories and policies of political parties, election results, the performance of government departments and crown corporations, federal and provincial legislation and regulations, native peoples' concerns, unemployment and labour supply, and fiscal and general federal-provincial relations. The library's geographical position has dictated that transportation policies, the past and future operations of the railways, the grain trade and freight rates, the environmental effects of uranium mining, the oil and potash industries, foreign ownership of agricultural lands, and the Saskatchewan River as a source of water supply for electric power generation, industrial and domestic use and irrigation have been hardy perennials. Then, of course, there are the totally Saskatchewan-oriented subjects such as the histories of communities, biographies of political figures, pioneers, and prominent citizens, accounts and programs connected with jubilee and other celebrations and royal visits, and problems and events unique to the province. The list is representative only — it could be expanded almost indefinitely.

Newspaper Indexes

The Library's index to the Saskatchewan daily newspapers and *The Western Producer* has long been a very important reference tool for its own staff and patrons but it was also a useful source of information about the province for other libraries in Saskatchewan and for a number of university and government libraries elsewhere in Canada. Detailed indexing began in 1949, preceded by more selective treatment for the period 1935-1948. There have been eight cumulations, excluding a very limited listing for 1930-1935, the latest dealing with the period 1978-1981 having been completed in 1982. Originally limited to the Regina *Leader Post,* the indexing was extended to the Saskatoon *Star Phoenix* in the 1940's, to the *Prince Albert Daily Herald* in the early 1950's, to the *Moose Jaw Times-Herald* in the mid-60's, to the *Western Producer* in 1970



Legislative Library Reference Room, 1966.

(some items having been covered prior to that time), and to the *Lloydminster Daily Times* in 1983. In comprehensiveness of treatment the *Leader Post* came first, the *Star Phoenix* and *The Western Producer* being dealt with more selectively. Items and articles noted in the three other dailies were confined chiefly to important local affairs and news not included in the Regina and Saskatoon papers.

The index never attempted to be all-inclusive, coverage having been necessarily geared to the requirements of the Library and its principal users but overall it included a wide spectrum of subjects. The main focus, as might be expected, was on Saskatchewan concerns, events, and people (with the emphasis on political figures). However, attention was also given to material relating to Canada as a whole, and particularly to the western provinces, of significance to Saskatchewan. A special feature was the separately-cumulated index, dating from 1930, to obituaries of noteworthy Saskatchewan residents. Beginning in 1983 a new area of coverage consisted of detailed references to all the subjects of debate and major events occurring in the Assembly, providing an approach additional to *Hansard* and of special benefit to libraries not subscribing to it.

Over the years the *Index* has more than proved its worth to library staff, Members, caucus and government researchers, undergraduate and graduate university students and private individuals, almost always providing some or, at times, all of the information needed or a lead to other possible sources. Its importance for research into Saskatchewan's political, economic and sociological history needs no elaboration, experience having more than occasionally shown it to be almost, if not the only source of reference for the subject of a researcher's study.

Also compiled in the Library has been a comprehensive index, with very minor omissions, of *The Commonwealth* of which there have been two cumulations covering the years 1970 to 1980. This was discontinued in 1982, other priorities demanding attention.

With the inception of an extensive clipping file in order to provide more immediate access to required new items and articles it was felt the need for the detailed indexing of previous years was no longer necessary.

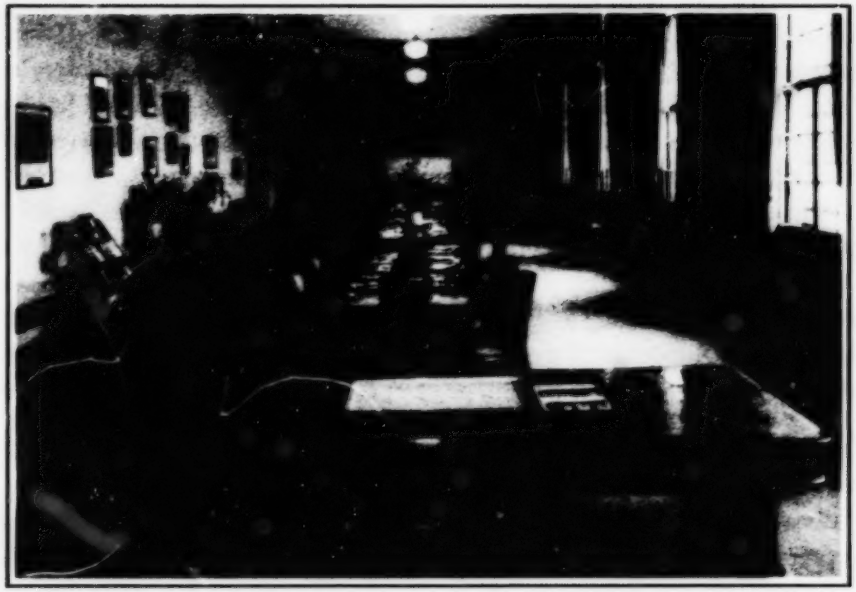
Publications

The Library's *Newspaper Index* and its *Publications of the Governments of the North-West Territories 1876-1905* and of the *Province of Saskatchewan 1905-1952* have already been

mentioned. Although a list of Saskatchewan government publications for the year 1968 was prepared for and appeared in the December 1968 issue of the *Saskatchewan Library Association Journal* regular production of an annual checklist began with the list for 1976 and has continued since then. Saskatchewan government publications received by the Library had been included in the Library's bimonthly accession list of books, pamphlets, and government documents but they were not separated out as a distinct list until the end of 1978, becoming monthly issues in July 1982. From the early or mid-fifties the Library distributed to Members and other patrons a yearly *Selected List of Books Acquired* which was annotated for a considerable number of its later years. It became an unannotated bimonthly issue around 1970 with accessions of government documents and pamphlets added. In August 1982 the Library introduced its *Report on the Library* which during the Session provides the Members with news of events, new services and staff in the Library.

Book Ordering

A service provided by the Library for many years has been the ordering of books for other government departments and agencies. In 1946 it was designated as a "centralized book purchasing agency" primarily in order to extend to them the advantage of publishers' discounts to libraries, because the Library had the reference tools providing the necessary information for correct ordering, and to formally establish that the book orders were government orders hence exempt from the federal sales tax, an aspect with which branch offices had had difficulty when ordering directly. Initially the operation was wholly under the control of the Government Purchasing Agency, a relationship which proved to be unsatisfactory. At the request of Mrs. Bothwell the Budget Bureau conducted a survey of "Accounting Records and Procedures in the Provincial Libraries." Its report, completed on December 1, 1948, included a recommendation that the Provincial Librarian



Legislative Library Reading Room, 1980.

(at that time also the Legislative Librarian) be recognized as a Purchasing Agency buyer and that approval for invoices be vested in that official.

Periodical subscriptions were at no time routed through the Library, nor were most pamphlets since few then cost more than the $10.00 limit for direct purchasing.

That further adjustments were needed was soon apparent. As a commercial enterprise with its own long-established methods and controls, the Saskatchewan Book Bureau was early exempted. In 1952, the Provincial Library was given permission to order directly on the premise that it was professionally staffed, had its own reference tools, and was already receiving library discounts.

In a memorandum of January 1963 to the Director of the Purchasing Agency Mr. Archer pointed out that the service no longer benefited some of the recipients because of certain changes. These included the removal of the federal sales tax on books and the granting by booksellers and publishers of standard discounts for orders on Purchasing Agency forms, the signature of the Legislative Librarian being no longer required. The Library's possession of the buying 'tools' was left as the only valid reason for the purchase of books through it. He accordingly recommended that three departments also be exempted: Education, with its professional librarians on staff of the Teachers' Colleges, the only institutions under its administration ordering general books; Public Health, with its own professionally staffed library; and the Attorney General's Department which bought law books only and was already eligible for discounts from the publishers. In due course these recommendations were accepted in large measure by the Purchasing Agency.

In later years other recipients of the service became restive under the system, feeling that the delay caused by the use of an intermediary not worth the advantages. Much of that dissatisfaction faded when in March 1974 it became no longer necessary to return to the Library for approval invoices for books ordered through it (from the beginning a routine only) and when, a number of departmental libraries having been established, the Purchasing Agency authorized those with a staff member qualified as a librarian or library technician to order directly.

Inter-library Loans and Photocopying

Inter-library loans and photocopying, services common to most libraries, are performed by the Legislative Library. With the development of departmental resource centres, the departure from the

Legislative Library Reference Room, 1980. Pictured is Christine MacDonald.

Legislative Building of all government offices other than those immediately involved with the Assembly and the Cabinet, and the Library's increased concentration on both as its primary clientele, these services have taken on a different complexion to what they originally were. In the early 1930's it began to supply materials on inter-library loan to the University of Saskatchewan Library chiefly on behalf of Professor A. S. Morton who was both head of the Department of History and Librarian and later such well-known professors as McGregor Dawson and George

Britnell. Inter-library loans from libraries such as the New York and Montreal Public Libraries were obtained for some members of the public during those years. With the exception of service to the then Director of the Provincial Laboratory, Dr. W. A. Riddell, from 1939 borrowing on a systematic basis for researchers attached to government departments did not begin until 1945. By the late seventies that generalized function had been assumed almost completely by the Provincial Library, the Legislative Library limiting its inter-library loan service to Members and to the officials, employees and caucus officers directly serving them. In February 1983 the time required for inter-library loan transactions with institutions was reduced by the Library's subscription to the Envoy electronic mail service.

The change in photocopying service was somewhat more a matter of equipment and finance than of function. Until 1982 the Library did not own or rent a machine, using one installed for general government use in a room adjacent to its stack area. Because of the location, library staff unofficially assumed (or were saddled with) responsibility for its supervision, ordering supplies, making adjustments and summoning repairmen - in short, acting as general factotums responding to calls for help from individuals in minor difficulty or confronted by total breakdowns. The Office Services Agency which supplied the machine, becoming concerned about uncollectable accounts owing by other government departments and agencies for its use and the paperwork involved in unsuccessful pursuits of payment, proposed in 1980 that the Library take over payment of all accounts, with the exception of those incurred by two agencies for whom a large amount of copying was done (which later turned out to be no exceptions at all). With the acquisition by the Library and by other offices in the Legislative Building of their own equipment this additional expense to the Library and associated problems ceased.

Cataloguing and Allied Assistance to Government Agencies

Cataloguing and allied assistance to other government agencies by the Library was largely confined to the period 1944 to 1964. Initially the aid given was a function of the Legislative

Legislative Library Reading Room, 1985. Pictured above the fireplace is a painting by Frederick Arthur Verner titled *Bisons in a Storm*.

Librarian acting in her capacity as Provincial Librarian, the dual office consequent to the reorganization of government library services in 1944. A General Cataloguer, Barbara Dawson, was employed to deal first with the stacks of the Open Shelf and Travelling Libraries, the re-cataloguing of the Legislative Library's holdings to follow. During the first year she was loaned to the newly-

established Adult Education Division for six months to catalogue their collection of books and pamphlets and assisted in organizing the materials acquired by the Director of Guidance in the Department of Education, the Correspondence School and the Child Welfare Division. The Minister of Public Health having decided to establish a Public Health Library at this time, Mrs. Bothwell offered the assistance of the General Cataloguer in its organization. Her direction and advice continued until she left the service in late 1946 or early 1947. With her departure the position of General Cataloguer disappeared, the re-cataloguing of the Legislative Library being accomplished by the librarian who joined that Library's staff as cataloguer in July 1946.

For approximately a ten-year period, beginning in about 1953, staff members gave professional assistance in cataloguing working collections of books, pamphlets and government documents in a number of government departments. The aid varied from cataloguing of the whole collection in hand, and continuance of that service for a shorter or longer period, to general advice and direction. Examples of the first category were the Economic Advisory and Planning Board and the Department of Municipal Affairs and a one-shot five-day 'tour of duty' by two staff members in the Prince Albert office of the Department of Natural Resources.

Curtailment of this program was underway by 1963, partly because of difficulties in recruiting professional staff. Eventually the Legislative Library's aid became almost entirely a matter of advice about specific functions, an area into which the Provincial Library also became informally drawn. In any event, the need for any substantial assistance was greatly lessened following the setting up of departmental resource centres with persons qualifed by experience, library technicians, or librarians in charge. Also it was felt that the administrations of the larger departments or agencies should be encouraged to establish their own properly staffed libraries.

Chapter 7

Conclusion

The Library's story has not been dramatic. Major conflicts or scandals which make good reading seldom occur in legislative or government reference libraries and there were none in the experience of this one. Vicissitudes are everywhere normal and inescapable and Saskatchewan's Legislative Library has had its share. But it is fair to say that its service has over the years been very creditable and to most of those associated with it, both as administration and staff, it has been and no doubt will continue to be an interesting, satisfying, and at times exciting, place to work.

Appendix I

Library Expenditures

N.B. 1876/77-1885/86, expenditures for books and subscriptions only; 1886/87-1901, salary of librarian or clerk included; 1902-1903, salary of clerk only noted; 1904-1905 (8 mos.) no report.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount
1876/77	$ 296.25	1883/84	$ 205.83
1877/78	103.00	1884/85	708.50
1878/79	80.75	1885/86	938.46
1879/80	162.20	1886/87	1822.59
1880/81	96.46	1887/88	5422.44
1881/82	Nil	1888/89	2602.46
1882/83	146.66	1889/90	1349.62

Fiscal Year	Amount
1890/91	$1985.16
1891/92	3038.68
1892/93	1276.15
1893/94	1190.27
1894/95	1047.46
1895/96	1088.64
1896/97	1445.97
1897/98 (16 mos.)	1725.74
1899	1281.61
1900	1405.75
1901	1171.84
1902	749.98
1903	140.00
1904 (4 mos.)	202.13
(Books & newspapers only)	
1906/07 (14 mos.)	1254.24
(Mostly books, newspapers & periodicals)	
1907/08	1127.47
(Salaries included from now on)	
1908/09	1895.05
1909/10	1909.82
1910/11	2329.62
1911/12	3082.88
1912/13	4807.42
1913/14	$ 8360.18
1914/15	7787.88
1915/16	8118.86
1916/17	10101.02
1917/18	10516.19
1918/19	10770.88
1919/20	12064.28
1920/21	13461.48
1921/22	17184.46
1922/23	15409.37
1923/24	12822.39
1924/25	12184.74
1925/26	12356.44
1926/27	14817.79
1927/28	13858.61
1928/29	14859.98
1929/30	15354.88
1930/31	12498.45
1931/32	9614.38
1932/33	9747.79
1933/34	9499.83
1934/35	10199.31
1935/36	9495.82
1936/37	9707.91

Fiscal Year	Amount
1937/38	$ 8742.83
1938/39	9278.36
1939/40	8980.77
1940/41	9536.17
1941/42	9899.76
1942/43	10190.04
1943/44	11033.17
1944/45	13131.60
1945/46	15497.41
1946/47	18901.37
1947/48	28736.63
1948/49	26760.90
1949/50	26302.31
1950/51	29255.68
1951/52	31823.18
1952/53	34392.88
1953/54	38761.30
1954/55	41099.61
1955/56	45799.91
1956/57	46997.24
1957/58	54079.79
1958/59	55069.75
1959/60	59589.83
1960/61	61136.57
1961/62	$64195.00
1962/63	67158.71
1963/64	69166.69
1964/65	65707.33
1965/66	63061.92
1966/67	62707.96
1967/68	63578.15
1968/69	67283.46
1969/70	62548.69
1970/71	68858.01
1971/72	68113.83
1972/73	69860.75
1973/74	79088.96
1974/75	116970.15
1975/76	154099.01
1976/77	171573.27
1977/78	178564.48
1978/79	201523.82
1979/80	180065.91
1980/81	222170.98
1981/82	264259.42
1982/83	350811.12
1983/84	576976.00

Appendix II

Staff — Permanent

Abel, Lorraine	Clerk Typist & Book Order Clerk	1968-1976
Anderson, Darlene S.	Clerk	1983-
Anderson, Nancy	Clerk	1984-
Archer, John H.	Legislative Librarian	1951-1964
Ayre, C. Arthur	Clerk	1942-1944
Benroth, Marilyn L.	Clerk Typist	1962-1965
Blondeau, Madeleine M.	Clerk Typist	1961-1963
Blue, Garth	Reference Librarian	1964-1966
Booth, I. Doris	Accounting Clerk	1954-1958
Bothwell, Jessie R.	Assistant, Acting & Legislative Librarian	1928-1951
(Mrs. Austin)	Provincial Librarian	1944-1951
Bradatsch, Lucille	Accounting Clerk	1972-1973
(transferred to Legislative Assembly Office, now Accountant for Legislation Department)		

Breckenridge, James	Clerk	1967-1970
Brennan, Judith A.	Government Publications Librarian	1984-
Bujea, Anne	Reference Librarian	1945-1948
Clive, Janet M.	Clerk	1969-1970
Couch, Laura	Clerk Typist and Book Order Clerk	1946-1969
Coupal, Linda (Skulmoski)	Library Assistant	1971-1972
Deighton, Jacqueline M.	Clerk Typist	1979-1984
Dobson, Patricia A.	Clerk	1961-1962
Douglas, J. V.	Accounting Clerk	1944-1951
Duperrault, Marilyn	Clerk Typist	1973-1974
Embury, Margo	Library Assistant	1966-1969
Fuhr, Gordon	Accounting Clerk	1951-1953
Gariuk, Gordon J.	Clerk	1953-1954
Goldie, Jean	Clerk Typist	1957-1966
Gottselig, Leonard J.	Acting, then Legislative Librarian	1966-1971
Grasdal, Janet E. A.	Library Technician	1976-
Grover, Mrs. H. F.	Clerk	1900-1902
Grychowski, Ernest	Clerk	1961-1963
Handcock, Terry Ann	Library Assistant	1969-1970
Hanson, Stanley D.	Archival Assistant	1964-1966
Hawkes, John	Legislative Librarian	1907-1927
Hayes, Kate Simpson	Clerk (Librarian)	1890-1898
Heidt, Elizabeth	Reference Librarian	1948-1956
Heisler, Jack P.	Accounting Clerk	1965-1972
James, Craig H.	Government Publications Librarian	1978-1984

Junor, Jacqueline E. (then Mrs. Foord)	Accounting Clerk	1963-1965
Karamanos, Gloria	Clerk	1945-1948
Karasov, Peter	Clerk	1913-1916 or 1917
Kerr, William F.	Legislative Librarian	1927-1930
Knuttila, Corleen	Circulation Clerk	1984-
Kolesar, Patricia	Technical Services Librarian	1984-
Lamb, Vernon L.	Clerk (sick leave 1981-1984)	1971-1984
Leach, Gordon G.	Clerk	1955-1956
Leger, Patricia A.	Catalogue and Reference Librarian	1959-1962
Levee, Shawna R.	Shelf Maintenance Clerk	1983
McAvoy, Arthur	Clerk	1963-1964
MacDonald, Joan	Clerk Typist	1971-
MacDonald, Christine	Catalogue Librarian; Assistant, then Legislative Librarian	1946-1982
McMillan, Donald	Clerk	1921-1927
Matthies, Reona	Clerk Typist and Book Order Clerk	1969-1970
Moews, Irene R.	Clerk Typist	1948-1950
Morrison, Annabelle	Clerk Typist	1941-1976
Morrison, Donald A.	Clerk	1916-1941
Munro, W. H.	Assistant Librarian	1911-1927
Neumann, Paula	Reference Librarian	1974-1979
Paulson, P. M. (Miss)	Clerk	1934-1940

Paulson, Thora	Clerk (leave of absence as VAD nurse January 1918-1919)	1913-1919
Peart, Sally	Library Assistant	1970-1971
Petrie, Stephanie J.	Government Publications Technician	1983-
Pielak, Peter	Clerk	1956-1959
Pithee, E. A. W.	Cataloguer	1920-1921
Pogue, Laura A.	Reference Librarian	1979-
Powell, Marian J.	Legislative Librarian	1982-
Prince, Timothy C.	Catalogue Librarian	1983-
Ramsland, Sarah K.	Assistant Librarian	1926-1930
Reid, John W.	Legislative Librarian	1930-1932
Reinson, Gerald E.	Clerk	1963-1964
Rimmer, Lucy	Reference Librarian and Assistant Legislative Librarian (temporary employee 1930 or 1931)	1938-1966
Ruskowsky, Phillip R.	Clerk	1959-1961
Sheard, H. E. (Ted)	Clerk	1964-1968
Sproule, Faye	Library Technician	1975-
Taylor, Hellen M.	Clerk Typist and Book Order Clerk	1977-
Taylor, Joellyn L.	Clerk Typist	1965-1967
Todd, John G. (Todoruk to 1951)	Clerk	1948-1963
Trant, William	Archivist	1914-1924
Turner, Allan R.	Acting Legislative Librarian	1964-1966
Weninger, Diane V.	Clerk Typist	1967-1969
Wilhelm, Marie	Clerk Typist	1950-1951

Wood, Kate W.	Reference Librarian	1956-1957
Wright, F. Gwendolyn	Reference Librarian	1957-1964
Zerr, Madeleine M.	Clerk Typist	1951-1961

Staff — Temporary

Alexander, W. M.	1947-1948	Howland, Michele	1983-84
Bendeler, Clarence L.	1930	Hubelit, Wendy	Summer 1975
Bewell, F.	1906	Jackson, Georgina R.	Summer 1973
Bidd, Donald	Summers 1973 & 1976	Kavanagh, J. A.	1955
		Kew, Valerie	1975
Boutin, Dianne M.	Summer 1974	Keys, Helen H.	1956
Budd, J.	1959-1960	Kritzweister, Orville	1924
Burton, Carla H. C.	1982-1983	Laing, L.	1915-1916
Campbell, M. C.	1913-1914	Laird, Henry	1902
Creighton, R. G.	1939	Levy, E.	1913 or 1914
Dalgetty, Isabel	1949	McAshin, Douglas	1971
Fahlman, Marie	1967	MacDonald, Heather	Summer 1975
Hales, Conrad	1974 & 1975	McEwen, Bernice	1956-1957
Harper, Phyllis	1961	McKay, Arthur F.	Summers 1945 & 1946
Hoare, George S.	1961		
Holbrook, G. M.	1908	Meagher, Heather	1962-1963, 1975
Hood, Sharon	Summer 1976		
Hopkins, Jane	1954	Mitchell, Margaret	1978

Morrison, Gillis	1934-1937
Nurse, Ralph	1939
Olsen, Mrs. K.	1953
Parent, Monique A. M.	1982-1983
Park, Celia	Summer 1948
Pearson, Eloise	1955-1956
Peart, Olga (Mrs. M. B.)	1931-1935
Peers, Richard	1984
Pennington, Robert	Summers 1972 & 1974
Perry, W. J. G.	Summers 1932-1933, 1945
Rathwell, Carole P.	1983-
Reid, Marlene	1969
Rein, Paula F.	1983-
Ross, Miss A. M.	1907
Rowan, Muriel	1963-1964
Rumpel, Carrie	1930-1931
Sakon, Marie	1972-1973
Salmond, G. B.	1915
Sangarangos, Stacy S.	Summer 1978
Sawatzky, M.	1958-1959
Schwartz, Sarah	1958
Schwartzfeld, R.	1933
Shiplett, William	1981-1982
Smith, J. J.	1903
Steele, Andrew F.	1956
Tarita, Teresa L.	1983-
Vollet, Randy	Summers 1970 & 1971
Wang, John	1973-1974
Wilson, Catherine	1978
Young, Mrs. H. B.	1914-1915
Zaron, Shirley	1968
Zumack, Arlene	1971

Picture Credits

Front Cover: Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B 18
Legislative Library Reference Room. The first picture taken after the books were in place, 1913. Included in the photograph: John Hawkes, R. W. Shannon, J. P. Runciman, Mrs. H. B. Young, Thora Paulson, W. H. Munroe.

Page 2 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B 7022
The Library in the old North-West Government Building.

Page 3 Saskatchewan Archives Board, S-B 710
The library Reading Room set up for the first legislative session held in the Legislative Building, 1911.

Page 6 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 21,488
Kate Simpson Hayes, Clerk in charge of the Library, 1890-1898/99.

Page 8 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 6569
John Hawkes, Legislative Librarian, seated at the Confederation Table.

Page 9 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B 18
Legislative Library Reference Room. The first picture taken after the books were in place, 1913. Included in the photograph: John Hawkes, R. W. Shannon, J. P. Runciman, Mrs. H. B. Young, Thora Paulson and W. H. Munroe.

Page 12 Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1009-10

Page 14 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B 22
Legislative Library Reference Room 1925.

Page 16 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 10,210(1)
"Sergeant Bill" mascot for the 5th Canadian Battalion (Western Cavalry).

Page 17 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 344(1)
The Reading Room of the Legislative Library, 1947. The Kenderdine mural appears over the doorway.

Page 18 Left, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1002-12
Affidavit regarding Confederation Table.

Page 18 Right, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B 2735
The Confederation Table, Legislative Library Reading Room, 1956.

Page 19 Right, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1004-07
Chair used by several Speakers in the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly.

Page 19 Left, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1004-10
Chair used by Speaker Gillis, 1903-1905.

Page 20 Top left, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1004-31
Antique silver ink stand presented by the Hon. M. J. Coldwell.

Page 20 Top right, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1004-28
Wood craftsman's tools belonging to Thomas Middleton Pryde used for the carving in the Legislative Chamber.

Page 20 Bottom right, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1004-30
Ashes and embers from the House of Commons, London, the result of enemy action 1940.

Page 20 Bottom left, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-2196-11
Desk belonging to Saskatchewan's first Premier, Walter Scott.

Page 22 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A43
Reading Room set up for the Civil Servants' Flower Show, 1923.

Page 23 Saskatchewan Archives Board, 59-020-02
The Hon. L. F. McIntosh and *Prince Albert Daily Herald* carrier boys gathered around the Confederation Table during a tour of the Legislative Building, April 1959.

Page 27 Top left, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B 7028
John Hawkes, Legislative Librarian, 1907-1929.

Page 27 Top right, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 635
William F. Kerr, Legislative Librarian, 1929-1930.

Page 27 Bottom left, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 23,799
J. W. Reid, Legislative Librarian, 1930-1931.

Page 27 Bottom right, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 3937
Mrs. Austin Bothwell, Legislative Librarian, 1932-1934, 1944-1951.

Page 28 Top left, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 729
Samuel J. Latta, Legislative Librarian, 1934-1944.

Page 28 Top right, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-B 4426
John H. Archer, Legislative Librarian, 1951-1964.

Page 28 Bottom left, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 5819
Allan R. Turner, Acting Legislative Librarian, 1964-1966.

Page 28 Bottom right, Matheson Photo Service Ltd., 50103-7
Picture provided by Mr. Gottselig. Leonard Gottselig, Legislative Librarian, 1966-1971.

Page 29 Left, Photographer unknown. Picture provided by Miss MacDonald.
Christine MacDonald, Legislative Librarian, 1973-1982.

Page 29 Right, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 81-3517-02
Marian J. Powell, Legislative Librarian, 1982-.

Page 33 Photographer Craig James.
Temporary reading room established during renovation of the Legislative Library Reading Room, 1983.

Page 34 Photographer Craig James.
Temporary reading room looking toward Library Reference Room, 1983.

Page 35 Photographer Craig James.
Legislative Library Reference Room during library renovation, with main entrance to Reading Room closed off, 1983.

Page 36 Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 85-1478-18
Library Reference Room after completion of renovation, 1985.

Page 39 Saskatchewan Archives Board R-A 11,110(3)
Legislative Library Reading Room, 1949.

Page 41 Top, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1004-37.
Early Legislative Library catalogue, ca. 1906.

Page 41 Bottom, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1004-40
Early Legislative Library catalogue, ca. 1906.

Page 46 Top, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1009-30
Selden, John. *Tracts.* London: Printed for Thomas Basset at the George in Fleet Street and Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1688.

Page 46 Bottom, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1009-03
The Statutes at Large, from the Fifteenth year of King Edward III to the Thirteenth Year of King Henry IV inclusive. Cambridge: Printed by Joseph Bentham, Printer to the University, 1762.

Page 49 Right, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1009-19
Davin, N. F. *Remarks suggested by President Garfield's Death.* Ottawa: J. Durrie & Son, 1881.

Page 49 Left, Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1009-24
Observations on the Last Session of P-rl-m-nt. London: Printed for H. Carpenter in Fleet Street, 1749.

Page 52 Saskatchewan Government Photograph, 86-1009-22
Powers, J. W. *The History of Regina, (illustrated): Its Foundation and Growth.* Regina: Printed by the Leader Company Limited, 1887.

Page 57 Top left, Saskatchewan Archives Board. No assigned number
William Trant, Archivist, 1914-1924.

Page 57 Top right, Saskatchewan Archives Board. No assigned number
Arthur S. Morton, Archivist, 1937-1945.

Page 57 Bottom, Saskatchewan Archives Board. No assigned number
George S. Simpson, Provincial Archivist, 1945-1948.

Page 58 Top left, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 2910(1)
Lewis H. Thomas, Provincial Archivist, 1948-1957.

Page 58 Top right, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 11,542
John H. Archer, Provincial Archivist, 1957-1962.

Page 58 Bottom, Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 9649
Allan R. Turner, Provincial Archivist, 1962-1974.

Page 61 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 2916(2)
Mrs. Austin Bothwell in her office, 1951.

Page 63 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 45(2)
Lewis Thomas, working in a vault in the Legislative Building, 1947.

Page 64 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 13,029(3)
Allan Turner and John Todd examining scrapbook submitted for microfilming, 1957.

Page 66 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 4996(1)
Allan Turner and Christine MacDonald reviewing items from the historical photograph collection, 1960.

Page 69 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 10,749(2)
Legislative Library Reading Room, 1955.

Page 74 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 13,096(1)
Legislative Library Reference Room, 1956. Pictured (left to right) Christine MacDonald, John Archer, Laura Couch, Madeline Zerr, Annabelle Morrison, Lucy Rimmer and Elizabeth Heidt.

Page 75 Saskatchewan Government Photograph 86-1009-13

Page 77 Saskatchewan Archives Board, R-A 5557(1)
Legislative Library Reference Room, 1959.

Page 81 Saskatchewan Government Photograph 66-962-06
Legislative Library Reference Room, 1966.

Page 84 Saskatchewan Government Photograph 80-628-03
Legislative Library Reading Room, 1980.

Page 86 Saskatchewan Government Photograph 80-628-07
Legislative Library Reference Room, 1980. Pictured is Christine MacDonald.

Page 88 Saskatchewan Government Photograph 85-0925-07
Legislative Library Reading Room, 1985. Pictured above the fireplace is a painting by Frederick Arthur Verner titled *Bisons in a Storm.*

Back Cover: Saskatchewan Archives Board R-B 170(2)
Legislative Building, Regina, 1913.

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